RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
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VOL. VIII, NO. 23 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1921 TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be possession of passports.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd January	"SICILIA"	6,702
29th ,,	"MOREA"	10,890
5th February	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
12th ,,	"PLASSY" (a)	7,346
19th ,,	"MALWA"	10,383
26th ,,	"NALDERA" (b)	15,825
5th March.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
12th ,,	"DONGOLA" (c)	8,056
19th ,,	"CHINA" (c)	7,952
26th ,,	"NARKUNDA" (b)	16,118
2nd April	"KALYAN"	8,937
9th ,,	"CALEDONIA" (c)	7,572
16th ,,	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
23rd ,,	"MANTUA" (b)	10,902
30th ,,	"SICILIA"	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said And Plymouth only.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th January	"KANDALA"	8,246
3rd February.	"CHANDA" *	6,169
28th ,,	"NEURALIA"	9,082
About middle of April	SH R "MASHOBRA"	8,200

*"CHANDA" has accommodation for a limited number of second class saloon passengers only.

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
29th January	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th February	"DILWARA"	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
23rd ,,	"MANTUA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yoshida Maru No. 3.	M. Kozaka.	4646	22nd Jan	30th Jan.
Borgoon Maru.	Y. Nakajiam.	5060	27th Jan.	5th Feb.
Malacca Maru.	M. Tsurushi.	5373	18th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bielefeld	Lang	4460	12th Feb	17th Feb.
Kawachi Maru	R. Arakida	5879	18th Feb	1st Mar.

* This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.
† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Depart re
Durma Maru	R. Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th ,,	12th Feb,
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc, apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Captial £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kotri Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Malantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Cradit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 9, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmrdabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 765,242
Reserve Fund ..... £ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,408
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.
Incorporate by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE TAIPEH FORMOSA
BRANCHES.

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA.
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK.
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be accertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Re.	40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyrodabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo, Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinam Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

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G. N. B. Vas.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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LISTOWE BUILDING, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.
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Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

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MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
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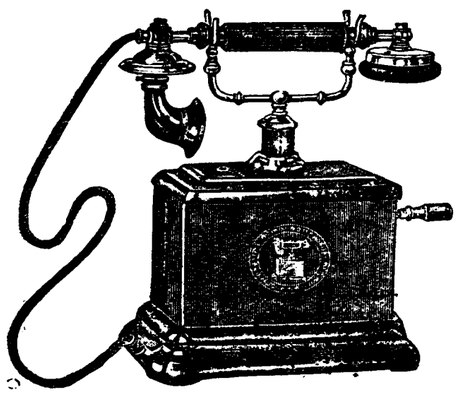
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.



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ALL TYPES

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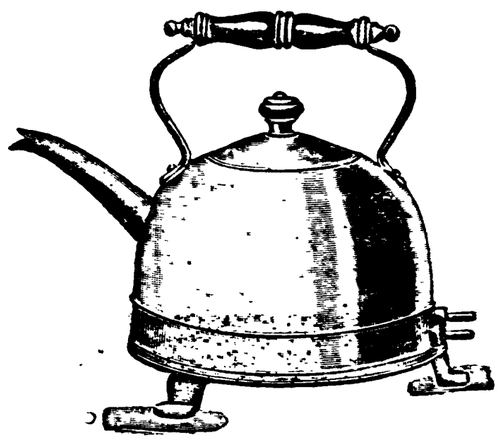

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PLAIN BENARSI SARI
6 yds. x 44 Ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85

LADIES' STOCKINGS
of Pure silk 72 & mercerised 21/- per doz.

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Pure silk 36 & mercerised 12/- per doz.

HANDKERCHIEF 24" x 24"
of Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each.

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Ist Ghat, BENARES CITY.

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A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1921 is sent on receipt of a one-anna stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of As. 8 by M. O. 8, Calendars are sent by Registered Post, free of Registration and Postal charges.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

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Reg'd
The Perfume of Ceylon

Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

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Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

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Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

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PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

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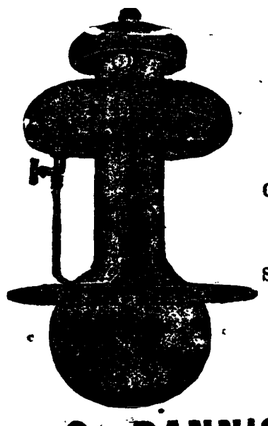
THE WONDERFUL LAMP.



Under Improved Model
800 C. P. & 1,600 C. P.
THE BRILLIANT KEROSINE ARC LAMP.
Self-contained
for Railways, Municipalities,
Clubs and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly Recommended for Theatres and places of Amusements.
Steady, Shadowless, Light, Simplicity in Construction—Small Oil Consumption.
PUBLIC ILLUMINATION LAMPS.
Sole Agents in India:
BARMA AND CEYLON.

S. BANNISTER & CO., LD.,
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
59, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Sovereign Remedies
FOR
POPULAR USE.

JAMROOI	— For Influenza, Malaria and all fevers
EMBROCATION	— For Rheumatism, stiffness of joints, Invaluable to Sportsmen.
PECTORIAL SYRUP	— For colds, coughs, asthma, etc,
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME	— For coughs, colds, chronic consumption and wasting diseases
PILE PILLS AND OINTMENT	— For bleeding and blind piles
PURGING TABLETS	— Cleanses bowels. No gripping pain
PHOSPHOROUS AND DAMIANA PILLS	— A nerve and mental tonic,
SILVER FERRO PHOSPHODYNE PILLS	— A powerful nerve tonic

Tooth-ache drops, ear drops, santaline capsules and other patent medicines carefully prepared under the supervision of an experienced and qualified staff.

Charitable dispensaries and philanthropic Institutions and Agencies given special concessions.

Wholesale dealers given liberal commission.

We stock all Mulford's preparations as also Soaps and Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Dietic Preparations, and Medicated Wines.
All stock fresh and sold at Moderate Prices.

FOSTER AND SONS,
Dispensing & Manufacturing Chemists,
PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA;
BOMBAY

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.
Price List Free
Amirchand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants.
LAHORE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

WEST END
"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

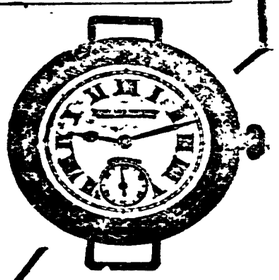
ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 48
STERLING " " 58
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.
373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.



NEW PATENT STYLE

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply immediately, 86, Esplanade.
R 2209 7932

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHAUFFEUR. Salary Rs. 90. Light work. Apply Box No. 1726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2234 7984

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER with Rs. 3,000, in a business paying 100 per cent. profit. Apply Box No. 1724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2232 7982

WANTED.—NURSES for Prince of Wales Hispital. Salary Rs. 60—70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste and experience. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State. 7823

WANTED—A competent STENO-TYPIST for an Import-Export Firm. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2239 7995

WANTED for a Solicitor's Firm, expert TYPIST and an experienced MANAGING CLERK. Good salary to really competent men. Apply Box No. 1728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2241 8000

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS on Rs. 100 p.m., as pay and Rs. 50 p.m. allowance with intermediate Railway fare by THE IMPERIAL AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Patiala. 7481

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the "Prince of Wales Hospital." Salary Rs 60 per month. Apply to the under signed with copies of testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State. 7822

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A thoroughly reliable SHORTHAND CLERK and TYPIST with knowledge of Book-keeping. Good salary paid to a competent man. Reply Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2216 7942

WANTED—Smart STOCK CHECKERS in a well-known Chemists Firm in Bombay. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials. Good salary to competent men. Apply Box No. 1720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7951

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT to represent a manufacturing house throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on commission basis only. Good prospects for a really competent man. Apply Box No. 1725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2233 7983

FIRST CLASS INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY requires experienced MOTOR INSURANCE CLERKS. Please apply stating full particulars and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7895

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Pranmunvarba Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 200—250 p.m. quarters and a carriage. Apply to the undersigned giving particulars of age, caste and experience. Good maternity experience essential. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State. 7821

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LECTURER for teaching (in English and Gujarati) Steam and Machine-Drawing to the Mechanical Classes in Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. Should be an L.M.E. of the Bombay Technical Institute. Salary offered Rs. 125 per month. Apply immediately, stating age and qualifications, to PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda.
C 7912

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDERGRADUATE, long experience in legal line, passed examinations in law subjects, is open for immediate engagement under Solicitors or Claim Agencies. Kindly correspond stating pay offered with Box No. 1722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2230 7990

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN with initiative and push, desires situation immediately. Up-country or outside India preferred. Sound English and correspondence. Vernacular Accounts Office Routine. Some Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc. Apply Box No. 1699, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2224 7968

WANTED.

TOUR TO EUROPE—America Party proceeds in May: a few members invited to join. Apply to Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2207 7925

WANTED—A new or second-hand VULCANIZING PLANT. Apply SAJANBEG KADERBEG. Coach Builder, Sandhurst Road, off Umarkhadi Post.
R 2240 7999

WANTED—Rupees Two Thousand on 60 or 90 Days' Bundi By a very reliable party. Communicate with Box No. 1723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2231 7981

WANTED—Complete BLOW ROOM MACHINERY for Mill of 35,000 spindles. ready or near future delivery. Please correspond or call upon with GORAKHRAM SADHURAM, Kalbadevi, 183/85, Phone No. 489. 7979

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE—A going concern of Chemists on Hornby Road with long lease. Apply Box No. 1716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2214 7941

FOR SALE—New A. J. S. Combination, complete with all accessories, hardly used. Rs. 3,400 or near offer. Apply UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., Hamam Street, Fort.
R 2235 7985

FOR SALE or TO LET for Princes and Nobles furnished or unfurnished three BANGALOWS on Dongersi Road. Apply J. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
R 2215 7940

TANNERY MACHINEREY—FOR SALE, Showing Machines, Staking Machines, Drums, etc., etc. Recently imported from England. In excellent condition. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 1710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7915

FOR SALE—AUSTIN, 20 H. P. 1920. Latest Model. Delivered in June. Car in excellent condition. Price Rs. 7,750 nett. Apply to Mr. RATANSI D. MORARJI, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
R 2227 7972

TO BE LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET on the Fourth floor, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.
R 2236 7991

TO BE LET—Ready MOTOR GARAGES, opposite Kalian Moti's Chawl, Kandawadi (with telephone). Rent Rs. 45. Apply at the PREMISES.
R 2212 7937

TO LET—BUNGALOW at Nepean Road, at present in occupation of Mr. Seki of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Rent Rs. 1,200. Apply by letter to S. R. BOMANJI, 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
R 2239 7996

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

A WORKING PARTNER with ten to twelve lakhs of rupees in a flourishing and extensive business. Twenty per cent. per annum guaranteed on capital invested. Write to Box No. 1708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
7899

WANTED.

WANTED—A TEACHER holding London Chamber of Commerce and Pitman's Diploma or B.Com. Certificates. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20. Apply to HEADMASTER, Government High School, Broach, stating caste, native place, birth-date and other qualifications with testimonials before 10-2-1921.
C 7913

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Khamgaon Municipality. Pay Rs. 50—5—75; preference will be given to qualified persons. Applications of experienced men with good certificates will be considered.

CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee,
Khamgaon
C 7929

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Chanuki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Breader, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.
7148

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that the undersigned has purchased the whole of the Empress Automobiles with its goodwill. So anybody having any claim against the firm should produce his claim at the premises on or before 1st February, 1921. After that date no claim will be recognised.

For Prince & Co.,
HABIBBHOY SAJAN,
Manager.
Bombay, dated 20th January, 1921. 7848

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th	April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5350

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52 Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7939

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Medicines and Medical appliances, &c., to the different Municipal Departments from 1st March, 1921, to 28th February, 1922, or three years ending 29th February 1924, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash as a deposit.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
C 7989

NOTICE.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

THE ASSOCIATION has granted this year four scholarships of Rs. 50 each and eight of Rs. 25 each and ten passes to England.

The subjects recommended are:—
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mining, Industrial Chemistry, Glass, Paper, Porcelain, Tanning and Boot making.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 7th Feb. next.

JAGENDRA CHUNDER GHOSE.
Secretary.
10, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teak wood logs of Raja Barari sooge best in C. P. 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scoutlings of any size sown by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate.
7805 Via Timerni, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE.

ROYAL VISIT.

ON the occasion of the visit to Bombay of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., a limited amount of accommodation will be available for the general public in connection with the following functions:—

A.—The arrival of His Royal Highness at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, at 10 a.m. on Monday, 21st February, 1921.

B.—The inauguration of the New Legislative Council by His Royal Highness at the Town Hall at 12 noon, on Wednesday, 23rd February, 1921.

C.—The departure of His Royal Highness from the Apollo Bandar at 10 a.m. on Monday, 28th February, 1921.

Applications for cards of admission should be sent by letter, so as to reach undersigned not later than Thursday, 10th February, 1921.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence, it is requested that the full names and addresses of the persons for whom cards of admission are required, should be given; the functions for which cards are required should, also, be clearly stated.

C. W. E. ARBUTHNOT,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
7884

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY:

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information and guidance of the public that during the period 20th January, 1921, to 20th February, 1921, both days inclusive, all parcels traffic for and from Delhi by the Broad-gauge route, via Nagda and Muttra, will be dealt with at Delhi Sadr only and those booked by the Metre-gauge route at Delhi, Vueen's Road Station. This existing arrangements of booking of passenger Luggage will however, continue to be dealt with at the Delhi Main Station as hitherto.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1921.
C 7926

WANTED

WANTED the following staff for the East African Railways:—

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Accounts Clerks, Junior Clerks, Draftsmen, Junior Permanent Way Inspectors.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, Assistant Station Masters, Station Masters, Guards, Signallers and Station Clerks.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

All kind of Artisans (Indians) and Chargemen, Clerks Junior and Senior and Accounts Clerks.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Senior Clerks, Junior Clerks, Cash Clerks and Pay Clerks.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Accounts Clerks, Sub-Storekeepers, Junior Clerks.

None but men with previous Railway Departmental experience need apply. All candidates should apply in their own handwriting with copies of testimonials attached thereto personally to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, for further particulars. Only Indians should apply. No Commission is charged to the candidates.
R 2229 7954

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

MR. CARSANDASS GIRDHERDASS, Salesman, and Mr. SUNDERJI KALIDAS, Bill Collector, have been DISMISSED from our service, and the Public is hereby informed not to deal with them in any way on our behalf.

MADHORAM RAGOOMAL.
R 2243 8003

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will not be opened for transfer of shares until the 11th February, 1921.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
R. AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
C 7975

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of all Millowners in Bombay will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 27th January, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering the demands for increase of wages made by the work-people of certain mills.

By order of the Committee of the
Bombay Millowners' Association,
H. ROYAL,
for Ag. Secretary.
Bombay, 24th January, 1921.
C 7987

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested that the SECOND CALL of Rs. 7-8-0 per share due on the 1st November, 1920, remaining unpaid, must be paid or remitted forthwith to the Bank at No. 5, Wallace Street, Bombay, with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the 1st November, 1920, to payment.

Failure to pay the call renders the shares liable to forfeiture.
C 8001

NOTICE.

REQUIRED— A STENO-TYPIST.

1. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications.
2. Must possess thorough knowledge of English drafting and knowledge of Hindi also will be preferred.
3. Must be able to take down rapid speed.
4. Will be guided by State Civil Service Rules.
5. Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered.

Apply before 15th February to
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness Sri Sewai Maharaj
Dev. of Alwar.
C 8005

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 209, BOMBAY.
C 7988

THE KILACHAND MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1920, will be paid at Re. 1/8 (12 per cent. per annum) per share of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921, at the registered office of the Company, No. 63 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.) on weeks days and between 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on SATURDAYS to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on SATURDAY the 19th February, 1921.

Dividend Warrants will be issued to the shareholders on production of Allotment and Call Receipts.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 21st February to MONDAY, the 28th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & COMPANY,
Agents.
C 7990

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) 20,000 Rft. of water tables; (2) 20,000 Rft. of kerbstones; (3) 40,000 Rft. of sett-stones and (4) 60,000 Cft. of lime fresh Andheri will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 4th day of February, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C 7976

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED on Temporary Establishment SUB OVERSEERS with experience of Buildings and Roads and Water Supply and Drainage Construction. Pay Rs. 100-10-150. Also clerks having knowledge of P. W. D. Accounts and Procedure: Pay Rs. 80-5-100 and 100-5-125, according to qualifications. Apply at once to the undersigned.

(Sd.) T. S. SOORMA,
Executive Engineer,
South Salsette District, Bandra.
C 7993

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.

N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TULSIDAS JETHABHAI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a retired merchant, residing at Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GANGADAS TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, an apprentice, residing at Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

The 20th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. MALVI MODY
RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 7966

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai BALA, widow of Maganlal Girdharlal and daughter of Chootalal Harivalabhdas of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant...Deceased.

Bai ITCHHABAI, widow of Chhotalal Harivalabhdas, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar Devji's Gully outside the Fort, the sole executrix according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
The 20th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER NANGA & GIRDHARILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 7983

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our clients Messrs. MANGALDAS JESSINGBHAI Notice is hereby given to the Public that our clients have nothing whatever to do and are not in any way concerned with the auction sale of 10 bales of grey cotton yarn of the Nippon Mills 60/2 on account and at the risk of our clients advertised in the local newspapers over the signature of Messrs. Mehta & Co., Auctioneers and that such sale, if it takes place will be on account and at the risk of the party or parties under whose instructions the said sale will be made.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1921

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Mangaldas Jessingbhai.
C 7976

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASSAMBHAI VALLI and his wife MITHIBAI, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, NAJARALLY RATTANSEY SAKOOR RATTANSEY and NIMJI RATTANSEY.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement of otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khoja Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2387, New No. 9865, Old Survey No. 3813, New Survey No. 4322 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7301 and Street No. 210-212 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Khoja Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Mariumbai, widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehim Hakim, and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdul Sakoor Haji Habib, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1921.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 7997

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAGANLAL KALIANJI VORA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in Fort as Commission Agents under the name and style of the British Chemical Co. ..... Deceased.

JEKOREBAI, widow of Maganlal Kalianji Vora, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at C. P. Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. & K. KHANDWALLA.
The 18th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. SHROFF & VACHHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8004

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 88, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4668.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballards Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, tins, packing cases, iron tanks, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 538 BALES, PIECE GOODS landed ex. s.s. Khusroo.

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Agents The Bombay Persia and Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 31st January 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bunder (D to Bunder) on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo landed ex s.s. Khusroo on which the general average has been declared.

538 Bales Piece Goods of different kinds.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL GAIWADI STREET

Under instructions from Mr. Hurgowandas Jivandas, the mortgagee and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of November, 1915, and made between John Joseph Silvestor D'Souza and Maria Latecia De Souza of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 18th day of February 1921 on the premises.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the Fazandari ground of the Church of Nassa Senhora De Esperance situate in Cavel Gaiwadi Street and containing 100 square yards and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bearing Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3818, Street No. 150 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by passage partly belonging to mortgage, messuage and hereditaments and partly belonging to the house of Edulji Sorabji, on or towards the South by a public passage on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Mangesh and Balaji Dewji and on or towards the East by the passage leading from Gaiwadi Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW KEMBAKER STREET AND AT THE CORNER OF JACKERIA MUSJID STREET AND 1ST CHINCHBUNDER ROAD

Pursuant to the Judge's order dated the 20th December 1920 and under instructions from N. H Moss Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 3545 of 1919 (Mahomed Ebrahim vs. Mahomed Jomar and others Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the following days and time sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties.

On MONDAY, the 14th February next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kembaker Street in the island and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 250 sy. yards be the same little more or less being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 652-53, New No. 2986, Old Survey Nos. 1627, 1657, 1793 and 1794, New Survey No. 3001 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2633 Street, Nos. 214-16 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Kambeker Street, on or towards the West by the Javli Moholla, on or towards the North by the house of Rabiabai widow of Jaffer Haroon and on or towards the South by the house of Sabu Sidick.

On TUESDAY, the 15th February, next at 4 p.m. (on the premises).

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Jakaria Musjid Street and First Chinchbunder Road in the island and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 230 sy. yds. be the same little more or less and being a portion of land registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 271, Old Survey No. 2/1529 and New Survey No. 2995 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2727, Street Nos. 446-50 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Jakaria Musjid Street, on or towards the West by sweepers passage and beyond that by the house of Abdool Karim Essa Fazzla, on or towards the North by the 1st Chinchbunder Road and on or towards the South by the properties thirdly described herein.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jakaria Musjid Street in the island and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 400 sq yds. be the same little more or less and being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 271, Old Survey No. 2/1529, New Survey No. 2995 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2726, Street Nos. 438-44 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Jakaria Masjid Street, on or towards the West by the house of Abdool Latiff Haroon, on or towards the North by the property secondly described herein and on or towards the South by the property fourthly described herein.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jakaria Masjid Street in the Island and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 167 sq. yds; be the same little more or less and registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 271, Old Survey No. 2/1529, New Survey No. 2995 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2725, Street Nos. 434-36 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Jakaria Musjid Street on or towards the West by the house of Abdool Haji Hoosein recently purchased by Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, on or towards the North by the house thirdly described herein and on or towards the South by the house of Haji Miya Pathan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotoobhoy, Solicitors for the Receivers or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 27th January 1921.

BOMBAY ACTION CO.

Govt. Auctioneers 23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE IN AHMEDABAD.

The BOMBAY AUCTION Co. will sell below rich artistic furniture by Public Auction at Ahmedabad, Mirzapoor by order of Noormohammed K. Maniar Esq.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY 30th January, 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) furniture such as:—cabinet, miror almyrah, dressing chest of drawer, chesterfield sofa, drawering room suites, marble top tables, miror hat stand, easychair, carpets, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 27th inst. at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullough Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of mosquitto netting, blankets, pugree cloth, puttoo cloth and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of the Remaining Unclaimed parcels etc., at Bori Bunder will be proceeded with to-day and to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st January, and TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of tilly, bags of linseed, bags of hirda, bags of teor, bags of oorid, bags of gram, bags of wheat, bags of sugar, tins of ghee, bundles of gunny bags, empty cylinders, case of woodenware, case of machinery, case of glass bangles, bundles of twist, bundles of hessian cloth, case of chimneys, bundles of forms, case of locks, lot of angle iron bars, loose iron pipes, cask of oil, wooden empty cases, bags of red cloth, bags of mixed grain, bundles of jogree, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of empty wooden cases, bale of hemp, tins of oil, bags of jawari, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAZI STREET AND ERSKINE ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 27th January, 1921, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 299-10 Square Yards thereon, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Kazi Street and Erskine Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 842, 845, 2955, 846 and New Nos. 8006, 8010, 8011 Old Survey Nos. 1873, 4371, 1872, 1871 and New Survey No. 842, 841, 840 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6188, 6187, 6186 and Street Nos. 222A, 226, 218, 220, 214, 216 and bounded on or towards the East by Kazi, Street, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by Ereshine Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Ismail Yakoob Ghanchi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Company attorneys for the owner at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers, where private offers will also be received.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES UNBLEACHED GIN.

On MONDAY, the 31st January 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auctions at Mulji Jetha Market Champagali at the shop of Sheth Hardevrai Shyam Sunder by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Punjabi Dayaram Banvarilal.

21 Bales unbleached Gin each of 30 pcs. including Hukumchand Mill No. 222.

1 Railway receipt of 7 Bales for Amritsar.
1 Railway receipt of 3 Bales for Amritsar.
1 Railway receipt of 4 Bales for Amritsar.
7 Bales lying at Hukamchand Mill, Indore.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and Ry. Rcpts and deliveries order taken within 8 days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.
41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the right, title and interest of the mortgagor, Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Asvale's property at Umerkhadi has been POSTPONED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m.

Bombay, 27th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF "TOMMY HOUSE". SITUATED AT SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, BEHIND CRAWFORD BUILDING.

By order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on site the building known as "Tommy House", with its land area 360 square yards, Survey No. 7049, St. No. 21 B. B. D. Ward.

Private offers will be received.

A BEST OPPORTUNITY TO THE RACERS.
AUCTION SALE OF "GOLD CUP" RACE HORSE.

By order of Kenneth Mc I Kemp E q., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estates and effects of Mr. Khadoori Abrahim Hillli Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 31st January, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

"Gold Cup" Race Horse.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, CASES OF VENITIAN COATINGS, TWILL, BOLTS AND NUTS, 1 RACE HORSE, 1, ARAB HORSE LANDAU CARRIAGE, BYCICLES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1921, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort the following:

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm- and armless chair mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, book-stands, etc.

Property of late Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S. Camp tables, chairs, teapoys, dining tables crockery and glasswares. quilts cushions, durries, lamps, books, cooking utensils, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
Steel Boot moulds, Paper files, cash boxes.
1 "Shareless" super clarifier machine, manufactured by Alexander Henry of London.
200 doz. paper files.
1 Electric Reflecting Magic Lantern.

Under instructions from Messrs.
A. Mamsoji and Co., of Nagdevi St. and on account and risk of the concerned:—
80 bags each one hundred weight Hexagonal Bolts and nuts 5/8, Z 7/8 Thick and 2" to 18" long.

By order of the Postmaster General of Bombay.
Leathes bags, Gunny bags, Canvass bag clocks, lamps, tables, safes, etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the following:—
On account and risk of Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co., of Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Lane.
3 cases each 20 pieces, 50/51" by 40/45 yds. woolen Venetian Coatings.

On account and risk of Sheth Ranchhordas Lavji of Mulji Jetha Market, Chama Lane.
4 cases each 20 pieces 50/51" by 40/45 yds. woolen Venitian coatings.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Sheth Kanji Khoridas of Mulji Jetha Market, Chama Lane.
2 cases each 60 pieces 30/31" by 40/45 yds. White Twill.

By order of Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Khadoori Abrahim Hilaly (Insolvent.)
"Gold Cup" Race Horse.
By order of the concerned:—
1 Landaulette Carriage and
1 Arab Horse.
Bicycles etc.
At 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
To-day and To-morrow
A remarkable drama in 3 parts
"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"
Another one-part drama
"THE DUCHESS' LADY COMPANION"
Also a comic
'TWEEDLEDUM LEADS A HIGH LIFE'
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Commencing from Sat. 29th at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
announces
The first appearance here of the famous
LOWELL THOMAS
Presenting (in person)
"The Greatest Romance of Real Life Ever Told."
entitled
WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAWRENCE IN ARABIA
As presented before one million people at the Covent Garden Opera House, Royal Albert Hall, London and Century Theatre, New York.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Stalls Rs. 6 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3/-, Balcony Rs. 2/-, Gallery Rs. 1/-. Boxes from Rs. 55/-- and downwards.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE AND CO.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers beg to announce that
THE FOURTH WEEK
Of the Mightiest, Strangest, Weirdest Serial Chapter Play Bombay has ever seen
"THE LOST CITY"
(Further two Episodes—5,000 feet.)
Featuring the celebrated
Juanita Hansen
A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.
To-night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Attractions.
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. Sharp
Eastern Tour, Ld.
Present the
ROYAL OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of famous London successes
To-day Thurs. 27th. & To-morrow Fri. 28th at 9-30 p.m.
The Famous English Comedy Opera
'DOROTHY'
By B.C. Stevenson, Music by Alfred Collier.
First Appearance in India of
JAMES DAVIS
The well-known English Tenor
From CONVENT GARDEN OPERA HOUSE and Principal English Concert Platforms.

Saturday January 29th at 9-30 p.m.
'LA MASCOTTE'
The famous French Light Opera.

Sunday January 30th at 5-30 p.m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
'Dorothy'
The Operas Produced by
T. C. FAIRBURN
LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
It is absolutely necessary for patrons to be seated before 9-30 as the overture will start PUNCTUALLY at 9-25 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
"THE PRICE SHE PAID"
featuring
THE DIVINE
Clara Kimball Young

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
In Her Latest and Best Artcraft Picture
'A POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL'
The little girl was lonely
She was rich — yet poor.
She lived in a mansion yet she had no one to play with.

The Empress
DAILY at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
At the request of our numerous Patrons MADAN THEATRES, LD., present THEIR FIRST "SELECT ORIENTAL FILMS" Masterpiece.
"NALA & DAMAYANTI"
The Most Outstanding Achievement of Hindu Literature produced on a scale of Exceptional Gorgeousness and Inconceivable Magnificence.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
NAULAKHA
from the famous story by
RUDYARD KIPLING IN SIX REELS
Pathe Gazette
Latest
EXPECTING TRICKER
Comic
NEXT WEEK
A Smashing, Mystifying Feature Serial with G. B. Seitz and Marguerite Curtot
PIRATE GOLD
in Ten Episodes
Time
7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. daily
Matinees on Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Always a Good Show

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers
WILL PRESENT
Next Saturday
A Stupendous Production of one of the greatest literary master pieces of the world
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS
By the Immortal Author of "The Count of Monte Cristo"
ALEXANDER DUMAS

The story has been read throughout the entire world; it has been translated into practically every language. It is a universally popular and well-known tale that has afforded entertainment for generations. It lends itself particularly well to the screen where it has been pictorially told with great dramatic force. As a stage play "The Corsican Brothers" was given 44 distinct productions in 35 different New York theatres alone. It has been played successfully in practically every city of the civilized world. It is estimated that is has been performed over twenty thousand times in America.

The screen version has been produced with careful attention to even the smallest detail. Much study and research was gone through before sets, costumes. etc., were designed. A fortune was skent to back up the thrilling play with an elaborate and fitting production. A "star" was chosen who could properly enact the great dual role and a picture turned out that is truly a masterpiece.

Next, Saturday. Next Saturday

A never-to-be-forgotton Photo-Dramatic Version of a World-famous Story, starring the celebrated
DUSTIN FARNUM
IN A DUAL ROLE
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

THE EMPRESS Commencing Next Saturday 29th Commencing Next Saturday 29th
Madan Theatres Ld., present The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundring Thrills
"THE TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"
A masterpiece of Mystery and unquestionably one of the greatest Sensational Success of the Silent Stage. Featuring the immensely popular Star
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
"THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION"
(6 Reels — 7,000 feet.)
A CHARMING VITAGRAPH PICTURE
Featuring the great Screen Idol
Antonio Moreno
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

Starting Saturday Next!
The World-renowned Story of Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece.
"The Corsican Brothers"
Featuring the Great Screen Artist
DUSTIN FARNUM
in a remarkable dual role

HAVE YOU SEEN THE THIRD DEGREE
How suspected men are brought to confession!
How guilty ones are brought to justice!
Once in a while
How innocent men are proved guilty!
IF NOT, SEE
The THIRD DEGREE
featuring the versatile star
MISS ALICE JOYCE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15.
NEXT WEEK
A Brother's Special Production:
THE SIREN'S SONG
featuring
the popular Sorceress of the Screen
MISS THEDA BARA.

"We're *so* glad you are getting well again, Daddy."

What a feeling of satisfaction it is to a man who has been "nervy" and run-down to find he is getting back his normal health and vigour.

'Wincarnis' offers renewed health to men who are

"Nervy" and Run-down.

Run-down vitality of the body and impaired nervous energy, both indicate that the vitality of the body and the nerve force of the nervous system have been used up quicker than they can be replaced.

The daily wear and tear of the system must be counterbalanced by the production in the body of *a continuous supply* of *new* vitality and *new* nerve force.

When the supply is inadequate, you get "nervy" and run-down

But 'Wincarnis' offers renewed vitality to body and brain

Because 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve invigorator—all in one. Thus it promotes *new* strength, *new* rich blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality That is why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis

Don't be handicapped in your daily duties by being "nervy" or run-down

Take advantage of the new and vigorous health 'Wincarnis' offers you

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis *Shun substitutes*

WINCARNIS

'The Wine of Life'

Can be obtained of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

Made in England by

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER WITH 30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

WHY NOT START YOUR FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO-DAY?

BUY YOUR BOTTLE OF "KOKO" and so begin a new Lease of Hair Comfort. Apply "KOKO" according to the simple directions given, and you will be astonished at the effect of a few days' treatment. We make no extravagant or foolish claims for "KOKO," but can prove that it has done all we claim for it.

Prices 1/3, 2/6, and 4/6 per Bottle.

(In England) *Sold by all Chemists and Stores.*

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun-coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

KOKO-MARICOPAS COMPANY LTD.,

16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C.

For Washing the Hair, try a sample packet of the delicious "KOKO" Shampoo Powder. Obtainable of all Chemists.

KOKO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.

Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 3 sizes. Of all Stores and Bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th January, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north and in the east of the division. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi; night temperature is below the average at Jhansi but above it at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in west Rajputana. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Day temperature below the average in Central India West but above it on the west Kathiawar coast. Night temperature is lower than usual in Central India West and at Deesa, Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the Berars. Temperature is lower than usual both by day and by night. Khandwa records a minimum temperature of 41 degrees which is 12 degrees below the normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and except at Bombay, the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Mormugao; night temperature is slightly above the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is lower than usual at Nizamabad and in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is above the average at Belgaum but below it over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen. Skies are lightly clouded over the southern half of the peninsula and moderately clouded over the northern half of the reporting area. Temperature is lower than usual in the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts. A depression from the west is affecting the weather in Baluchistan, Sind and the north and the south-west Punjab.

Forecast. A few falls of rain may occur in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the north and the south-west Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th January 1921.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and Orissa and local in Assam and Chota Nagpur with a few falls on the north Madras coast and in Malabar and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Calcutta half an inch; Hukitala one, Cuttack a half, Cochin three-quarters and Gopalpur one and a half.

A western depression is approaching the North-West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON THURSDAY, THE 25th JAN. 1921

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	—2.19
Do. (12th)	..	67.0	66	..	..	..
Jask	77·3	62.0	85	..	5.48	..
Do. (—)	..	56.4	84	..	0.64	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	..	..	..	..	0.72	—0.58
PUNJAB—						
Multan	*2.4	45.6	68	..	0.66	—2.33
Rawalpindi	62·2	35.8	68	..	0.96	—1.37
Lahore	71	40.9	69	..	0	—1.86
Hissar	72	40.5	65	..	0.11	+0.14
Ambala	67.0	41.7	69	..	0.01	—0.61
Delhi	67	47.8	65	..	.32	+0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	69	47.1	62	..	.50	+ .11
Mainpuri	69	2.0	73	..	1.23	+2.30
Jhansi	70	2.0	56	..	3.23	+ .1
Cawnpore	69	9.7	74	..	2.61	+0.73
Allahabad	70	48.5	76	..	2.00	—0.56
RAJPUTANA—						
Jodhpur	79	45.8	64	..	..	—0.8
Bikaner	77	50.6	61	..	0.28	—0.59
Ajmer	70	42.3	70	..	0.22	—0.32
Jaipur	71	41.7	72	..	0.31	..
Kotah	..	50.4	64	..	..	—0.54
Mount Abu	62	46.8	80	..	0.66	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80	47.8	80	..	2	—0.13
Dwarka	83	68.8	86	..	5	—0.10
Veraval	79	62.5	84	..	2	—2.34
Rajkot	82	55.8	85	..	2	—2.21
Bhavnagar Para	80	60	89	..	9	—0.22
Surat	85	59.9	89	..	0.07	..
Ahmedabad	82	56	81	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	84	54	81	..	0	—0.25
Nowsuch	72	42.6	83	..	0.08	—0.18
Mahuva	76	51	82	..	0.45	—0.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	70	44.9	87	..	2	—0.46
Saugor	70	44	90	..	2	—0.35
Hoshangabad	77	51.8	87	..	2	—0.10
Khandwa	77	53.4	87	..	2	—0.55
Akola	82	54.0	85	..	2	—0.47
Amraoti	81	52.9	90	..	2	—0.55
Nagpur	80	56.3	90	..	2	—0.30
Chanda	79	58.0	87	..	2	—0.14
Raipur	78	54.9	87	..	6	+1.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	77.1	80	..	2	—0.90
Ratnagiri	94.0	68.1	84	..	2	—1.01
Marmugoa	88.0	69.0	90	..	0.16	—2.02
Karwar	90	1.0.8	90	..	2	—0.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.5	42.2	81	..	2	..
Ahmednagar	82	50.8	74	..	2	—0.94
Poona	84	52.4	78	..	2	—1.10
Sholapur	87	61.6	86	..	2	—1.11
Bijapur	86.6	63.6	86	..	2	—1.43
Belgaum	86	62.4	78	..	2	—1.20
Aurangabad	86	54.7	86	..	2	—0.30
Nizamabad (India)	82	60.0	92	..	2	—1.12
Hyderabad	88	56.2	82	..	2	+2.35
					2	+2.27
SALABARAND OUTSIDE—						
Mangalore	87	67.9	79	..	..	..
Calicut	87	65.9	78	..	4.81	+2.27
Cochin	88.6	67.2	76	..	1.41	+0.43
Colombo	86.2	75.2	95	0.80	7.80	—4.57
				0.20	10.88	+1.88
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND HYDERABAD—						
Nellipalliam	88.3	72.2	84	..	1.68	—7.05
Pillary	90.3	67.9	91	..	0.31	—15.71
Coimbatore	91.8	71.8	82	..	80	+1.85
Madras	86.2	72.4	92	..	21	—9.16
Bangalore	86.8	68.6	82	..	2.72	+2.02
Coimbatore	89.4	68.8	81	..	7.8	—6.27
Trichinopoly	89.1	72.7	84	..	70.92	+19.84
Nagapatam	84.4	74.7	84	..	86.40	+37.21

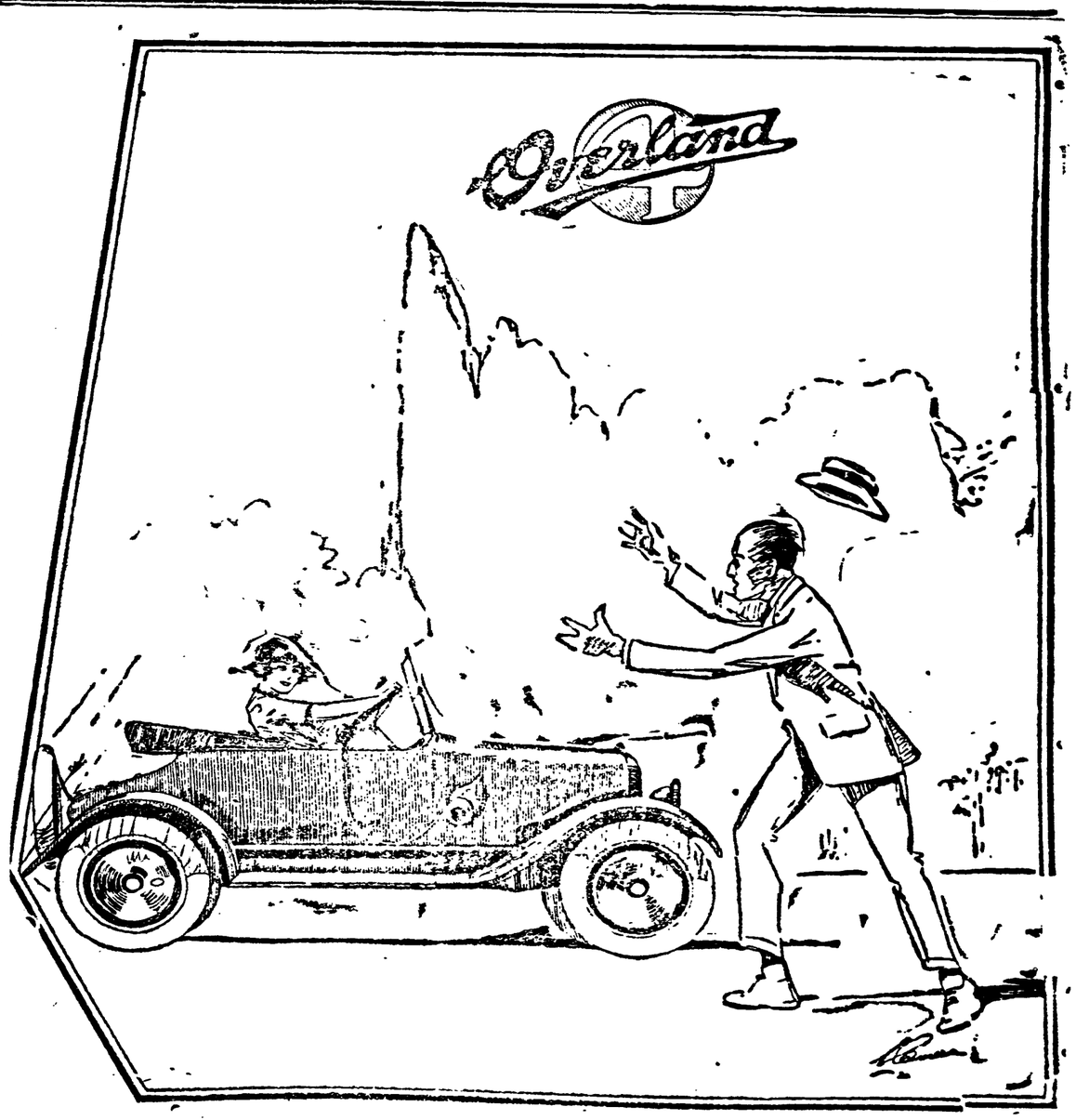
SWAN'S ANTI-MALARIN

ANCHOR & CO. MADRAS, BOMBAY.

HERON'S ROSE COLD CREAM

HERON CHEMICAL WORKS.

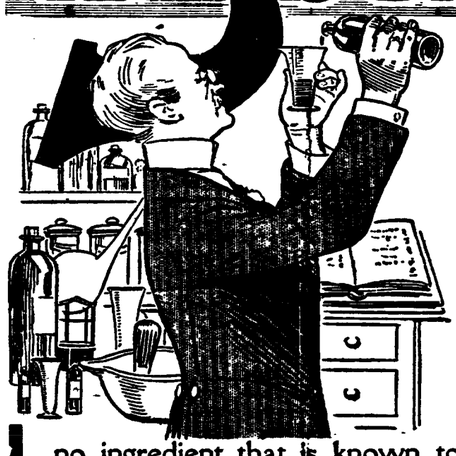
BOMBAY



HE—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

SHE—"Don't Worry Herbert—The Three-point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills ARE BASED ON A SOUND FORMULA



IT is the fashion among certain sections of the community to sneer at Proprietary Medicines, but in many cases there is considerable self-interest behind the sneer. In spite of this attempt to discredit all Proprietary Medicines, thousands of people are using, for instance, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and get just the results they are looking for, and no amount of sneering and attempts to discredit them can alter the opinion of people who know by experience that they are using a useful and effective medicine and at a fraction of what it would cost to be running to a Doctor or Chemist. These pills are based on a sound formula, and are produced by men of experience. There is nothing known about Pills that they do not know, there is no ingredient that is known to be effective for the Liver, for aiding digestion and purifying the Blood that they do not know. It is their business to know. They not only know these ingredients, but they know how to compound them so as to secure the highest efficacy. Just as any cake, omelet, or any article of food, can be spoiled because the Cook is incompetent, and even when given the best material, fails to make an eatable article, while another Cook, using the same materials, accomplishes a result that is a delight; so it is in compounding Drugs, only even to a greater degree.

The ingredients used in producing Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are of the highest standard, and they are selected to secure the best results, and in proportions to doubly secure this. Some people are always sceptical about a Proprietary Medicine, but does it not stand to reason that it costs as much for machinery and labor to produce a poor pill as a good one? In one case satisfaction is given because the article is good, and in the other, dissatisfaction because it is valueless. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a good pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them, year after year, as their sole remedy for all the Little Ills of Life. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better Pill made in this or any other country for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, &c. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 25th.

Cotton.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	...
Futures at New York Mar.	14.88—
Futures at New York May	14.78—
" " July	15.20—
Spot Cotton at New York	...
" " " Orleans	...
Futures at New Orleans March	...
" " " May	...
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	...
Demand Bills	...
Silver Commercial Bars..	...

New York, Jan 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" to Continent	—
Futures at New York March	14.33
" " " May	14.49
" " " July	14.71
Spot Cotton at New York	—
" " " Orleans	—
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans March	—
" " " May	—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars.—	
U. S. Mined	—
" " Foreign	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th

Months.	To-day's prices
Jan.	9 88
Mar	9 45
May	9 08
July	9.10

Liverpool, Jan 26th

Months.	To-day's pr
Jan.	9'
March	9.17
May	9 36
July	9.52

GINNERS REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 26th

The United States census Burian gives in its report, 14, 6000 Bales as being ginned up to the 16th instant.

CORRECTION.

In No. 12548, please read Liverpool cotton closing, features for January 9 3d.

London, Jan. 26th.

Paris Exchange	52·60
Italian "	105 20
German "	226·00
Calcutta Linseed 22 Jan. Feb. nominal.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price
Jan.	9.21—53
Feb.	—48
Marj	9.22—50
April	—6.
May	9.35—70
June	9.39—71
July	9.47—78
Aug.	—84
Sep.	—84
Oct.	9.55—84
Nov.	—8.
Dec.	—78

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual value.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan 25th

Telegraphic Transfers Dull	1/5 5/8
Bar Silver Spot Steady	39 0
" gold quiet	40 8
Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 5.6

London, Jan. 26th

Telegraphic Transfers quiet..	1/5 5.
Bar Silver Spot unsettled	39 3
" Gold quiet	1/7/

BOMBAY MARKES.

COTTON.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 316 and gradually advanced to Rs. 321. The rate at 3 p.m., was Rs. 320½. The market finally closed at Rs. 321. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 319½ and closed at Rs. 320.

Our market for ready cotton opened with a quiet feeling yesterday and the inquiry was confined to strictly fine fine quality from Broachers. About 900 lbs. are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Jan. 26th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	316
Fully Good Bengal	March	209
Fine Oomr's	March	251

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS

Bombay Jan. 26th.

Fully Good M G Bengal	March	207
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	319
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	252

SPORT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 26th

Description.	Super-Fine	F G Good,	Delivery,
M.G, Bengal	233	220 205	Ready,
M.G, Sind			
Punjab	235	220 205	"
M.G, Oomra			
No, 4		245 230	"
M.G, Central			
P No, 1	305	295 280	"
M.G, Central			
P No, 2		270 255	"
M.G, Khandish			
No, 6		315 303	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 25th Jan. 1921.

Bales	22363	Bales
Wheat	6697	Qurs.
Linseed	1352	"
Rape, etc.	1228	"
Shagelhyseed	1135	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	1625	"
Sesamum	Nil	"
Rice	66042	"
Gyrabeliaus	3101	"
cottonseed	19773	"
sunseed	1311	"
ain	5791	"
Jowar	66	"
Gram	Nil	"
Barley	589	"
Sajra	5864	"
Jaggery	1012	Tons.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fatechand Rulia presiding. The following are extracts from the directors' report:—

The legality of the constitution of the Brokers committee under the articles of association of the company was challenged and after legal consultation it was found imperative to re-frame the constitution of the Brokers Committee and to embody the same in the articles of association of the company. Extra-ordinary general meetings of the company were therefore held in the months of November and December 1920 and the articles have been duly amended. The Brokers Committee thus ceased working from the 21st. August 1920 because of the alleged illegality and there being no responsible body on the spot to look after the affairs of the Exchange, the appointment of a Sub-Committee of Directors was imperative. The Brokers Committee having now been constituted under amended Articles, the above Sub-Committee has ceased. This has been a great departure and the Directors trust that it will be appreciated by all concerned.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXCHANGE.

The Directors after consulting the wishes of the majority of the Brokers have been considering the ways and means for the improvement of the Exchange. New rules and regulations have been framed for controlling the transactions of Brokers inter-se and the recovery and payment of valan dues. The Directors invite the cooperation of the Brokers and the shareholders and are confident that with their help the innovations will prove successful and beneficial to the Exchange and the Brokers. The building under the present occupation of the Company has been purchased from Mr. H. R. Greaves for Rs. 5,50,000. In conformity with the wishes of the Brokers, a handsome shed has been constructed during the year and is used as the Exchange Hall. Owing to many failures the Company had to administer the liabilities and assets of defaulters and others. The Directors trust that the Brokers will cooperate in facilitating the recovery of defaulters' dues, so that payments may not remain pending. This is a matter of vital interest to Brokers' own welfare and the Directors hope the appeal will be fully responded to.

With the general cooperation of the Brokers and the mutual confidence between the Shareholders and Directors, there is every possibility of a bright future and continued prosperity of the Exchange. In the year under report, out of 1250 the total number of shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, 625 shares were issued. Of these 590 shares have been subscribed.

The report was adopted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

To-day's market opened steady but quiet. There was a good inquiry for coal shares with sellers for the most part still holding off for better rates. The jute section was dull and very little business was reported. In the miscellaneous section, Agra United and Hume Pipes were in inquiry and there was a fair amount of business put through in this particular section. Prices are steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal: Albion 22/4, Bengal 900, Bhalgora 35/4, Bokaro and Ramghur 26/4 Borres pref 73, Burrakur 51/4, Fularibad 8, Govindpur 20/12, Kosoonda 32/4, Khoodia 8/12, New Kessurgarh 33/8, Pench River 14/4, Standard 85/8.

Jute:—Auskland 305, Barnagore pref 83, Bally Benjamin 4/6 discount, Budge Budge pref 105, Clive 264, Empire 74, Howrah 42/8, Kamarhatty 966, Kanknarrah 383/8, Lansdowne 373, New Central 693/8, Northbrook 69/12, Union 769/8.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 8/14, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 8/10 and 8/14 s.l., British India Tobacco 5/4, British India Corporation 11, Burmah Finance and Mining 8, Cawnpore Sugar 45/8, Central Provinces Cement 3/2, Dunbar Cotton 460, Eastern Bank 78, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 2, Hatirkool Oil 9/10, Howrah 29/8, Hume Pipe 12/8, India General Navigation 126, Kalyanpur Lime 14, Keshoram Cotton 1/14, Port Shipping 22/4, Spences Hotel 3/4, Sugar Corporation of India 2/8 discount, Titaghur Paper 350, Union Jute debentures) 90.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56, small lots Rs. 56/12. War bonds short loans 99/2, 1925 97/6, and 1928 97/12 per cent.

A Calcutta message of January 25 says: Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling five three-eighths pence, and Demand Bills one shilling five three-fourths pence.

BROACH NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

IMMEDIATE DISAFFILIATION DEMANDED.

(Associated Press.)

BROACH, Jan. 25.

Non-Cooperation is slowly making its way into the local New English School, some students of which are starting a movement to get the school disaffiliated. Some twelve of them also abstained from attending the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. They subsequently held a meeting at which it was resolved to demand immediate disaffiliation of the school. When the school opened to-day, the non-cooperationist students did not attend.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

"WHITE RACE SUPERIORITY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You did admirable service to the Indian cause, by quoting and commenting upon the speech made by one of the white settlers at the Convention of the European Association held a few weeks ago at Nairobi in your issue of 22nd inst. The threat of the speaker surveying his friends the white settlers, to "take their guns to Mombasa and prevent any Indians landing, reveals the true character of a selfish, brutal, unjust materialist of the western type. But the poor man forgot at that time, that his own people, once at the point of the bayonet forced the Chinese to open their gates. Now, Sir, if the Indians, desirous of testing the above threat, determine to go in a body to Mombasa, to uphold the prestige of their nation, and on their landing there, are told by the said gallant speaker of the Dyerian type, that the Indians should go back, or else they would be welcomed by a volley of fire, instead of a shower of flowers would our Anglo-Indian friends help us in fighting through and forcing in our way to Mombasa? Will they then cooperate with us? Will they prove true to their salt and help the people of India in getting justice at the hands of their unjust white brethren? All Anglo-Indians fill their coffers at the expense and to the detriment of the poor Indians; most of them remain and die in India while a few retire to England or the Colonies, carring with them their mighty fortunes. Should they not, therefore, prove true to their salt? Or, will they say: "Follow Satyagraha the d. . . . remedy invented by your abominable leader Gandhi, nevermind if all of you are sent to purgatory by the bullets of the white settlers. Who told you to go there? You had no business to encroach upon the pious precincts of the Whiteman's preserve! It is no argument to say that because you and your countrymen helped to win the war, you can claim every blessed right on earth!" No wonder if Mr. C. F. Andrews is disgusted at the unkind and un-Christian treatment meted out to Indians by his Christian co-religionists and declares in despair, "I have at last come to the conclusion that the Indians cannot stay any longer in the British Empire as it stands to-day." The Congress Resolution on the subject is too indifferent, too much let-alonist, too much weak. Something stronger, businesslike and deserving the Indian name is required to be done.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. O.

POSTAL EFFICIENCY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder you have not yet received any information about the sensational case under investigation at present. It appears the new staff engaged had discovered a novel method of getting rid of letters they have to deliver. One man has been caught red-handed setting fire to a large bundle of letters. His excuse was that he could not deliver the letters and so he brought them back to the Inspector concerned and he said "Go and burn them if you cannot deliver." The fool took this for a real order and burnt them.

I also hear that some letters are to be found at the bottom of various wells in Bombay. I am told 20 man are engaged in delivering letters in this fashion. The fact is that the new men engaged are most of them unfit men. They will never make efficient postmen.

The Postmaster-General has written to me that he is prepared to take back the ex-postmen on the same scale of pay as they would have got as if they were not on a strike. The break of service would be condoned and so the pension would be secured. My own opinion is that the Post office is unworthy of the service of ex-postmen and my advice to them is better to serve elsewhere on smaller salary and suffer as martyrs for the cause of Labour. But knowing many are starving and starvation demoralises the stoutest heart I said to them I would not stand in their way if they went back. Nevertheless to their eternal glory not even 50 men have yet returned to work. The Post Office and the Public are losing the services of such worthy men and in their place they have employed many unfit by character or education to take the place of ex-postmen. Nevertheless these unfit fellows still draw Rs. 3 a day. What an example of the unfitness of the authorities to be in charge of the Post office when they give the new worthless lot Rs. 3 a day, "whereas they give the old tried and tested men only their old pay. The Post Office of Bombay is ruined and will remain in ruins for many a year. Within a month or two the Postmaster will probably be surprised to find that even the newcomers, have struck work. I dare not prophesy but I would like the Postmaster General to take the hint. Forewarned is forearmed. If he wants the old men back he can get them still through me provided the time-scale is revised as the Union has indicated and pay the men the salary for the period of the strike.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

B. B. & C. I. RY. STAFF'S GRIEVANCES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please oblige the undersigned by giving a little space, to the following in your paper for the information of the authorities and the public?

It is a truth, that no Indian Railway has secured so much a staff, as the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the staff having proved their patience up to now, in spite of critical circumstances during the war.

It is needless to describe the patience preserved by the staff, but it will not be out of the place to outline briefly their condition.

The worthy Agent, Major Freeland, seems to be luckily a sympathetic officer. He appears to have pleaded for cooperation with the staff in his long presidential lecture delivered at the Indian Railway Conference at Simla. But it is to be seen now, how far his views are put into action.

The stag is really thankful to have such a liberal officer as the Major. Therefore, they request him to look to the following grievances of the staff, if he is anxious for cooperation with them in actions rather than in words.

1. Has he ever considered how the clerical staff of the of the middle-class, can maintain their family consisting of more than four members on the minimum basis in an expensive city like Bombay?

2. Although the grades of pay, have been revised to some extent, the grades of the several stations have been utterly reduced irrespective of the importance of the station's traffic and work and without any reference being made to the old grades of the same.

3. Has he marked any difference between the cost of living in Bombay and the mofussil and between the duties in those places.

4. Does he care to preserve the reputation of the Stationmasters and the Deputies whom he authorises to be in sole charge of the station and control the subordinates by allowing them some privilege in regard to free passes once granted by the worthy Agent, Mr. Pechly?

All these questions, have been replied to in the negative, in spite of several petitions.

Major Freeland is, therefore, most earnestly requested to give due consideration to question No. 4, so the staff on the B. B. section can face the expensive cost of living in Bombay and the suburbs. Any percent local allowance at least may be paid to the staff working therein, irrespective of their salaries, looking to the heavy expense and active services.

Question No. 4 is perfectly apparent to him, as several of the staff, have been deprived of their privilege for second class passes by the revised rules ignoring the ones recently enforced by the generous officer, Mr. Pechly.

Of course, the revised scales of pay may necessitate the revision of the free pass rules but it must invariably be seen that the staff were already once entitled to the second class pass before the enforcement of the revised pass rules, should not be deprived of the privilege, but allowed to continue to enjoy same privilege just as the G. I. P. Railway have done.

The staff have full trust in their Agent Major Freeland and the Coaching Officers that they will listen to their grievances and distribute the consolidated arrears from the last April to September to the staff which has been already sanctioned by the Board so that it will be in a line with arrangement made by the G. I. P. Railway.

The District Officers are requested to take advantage of the generosity of our Agent, by boldly recommending to the higher authorities, the shortening of the hours of work of the staff according to their responsibilities chiefly in Bombay so that the mortality in the ranks of the staff may be reduced.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHIE

THE MANDVI INCIDENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we crave some space in your columns to correct some misstatements regarding our interview with the Police Commissioner, on Monday last, in connection with the Mandvi fracas as appearing in your issue of Tuesday last?

The seven gentlemen who went to urge the case of the Mandvi public before the Police Commissioner did so entirely in their capacity as private citizens desirous of maintaining the public peace, and preventing the recurrence of such scandals. They claimed no authority of a deputation, and they had no right to be representatives. Their discussion with the Police Commissioner commenced with making clear this point first of all; it is inaccurate, therefore to state or suggest that they were representatives of this or that interest or section.

We would add that though the undersigned met the Police Commissioner in his office the whole conversation during the interview was characterised with all the freedom of a friendly private interview. In our opinion, therefore, the publication of anything that took place during that interview without the authority of the parties concerned was unjustifiable.—Yours, etc.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS,
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN,
KHUSHAL T. SHAH.
POONSET R. MEHSHERI.

Bombay Jan. 26.

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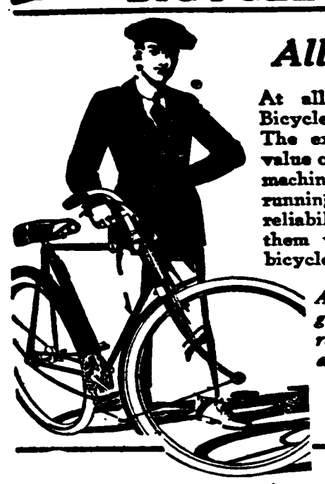

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the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Opening Ceremony of the Ladies' Art Exhibition, Zenana Stores, Sandhurst Road.
Meeting of Students of Bombay, Prof. Gidwani to speak Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m.
ecture on "Women and Dental Hygience" by Dr. J. J. Modi, Y. W.C.A., Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

...xtra ordinary General meeting of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills, 137 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
The mail s.s. "Narkunda" with the mails of January 13 expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

The Mazagon Institute's Dance at Mazaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
The s.s. "Morea" with Homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Commerce Graduates' Association, Annual General meeting, Sydenham College of Commerce 5-15 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrence.

KAPOLE DEATH.

Dr. Runchhoddas. Parmanandda Vorah L. M. and S. (Bombay) L.R.C.P., (Lond), died on Wednesday morning 26th instant at his residence Girgaum, Vthamna Ceremony will take place to-day i.e., Thursday 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., (B.T.), at his residence opp. Portuguese Church Girgaum.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this Thursday (evening) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the First All-India Railway men's Conference will be held on Friday the 28th January at 7 p.m., in the Servants of India Society's hall.

STUDENTS' N. C. O. MEETING AT DADAR

A special meeting of all the College-Students of Dadar will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m., in the Aryan Association Hall, Puranik's Wadi, Dadar, to consider the present Non-Cooperation movement. All Students (law and medical inclusive) are requested to attend.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current criminal sessions (except those serving on case No. 4, who must be present at 11-30 a.m.), are required to attend at the High Court to-day Thursday at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), instead of at 11-30 a.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, next at 5-15 p.m. at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings Fort, Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., will preside. All interested in Commerce and Commercial Education are invited to attend.

"ANCIENT PERSIAN MONARCHY"

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Student Mr. Shiavax H. Jhabwala, will deliver a series of two public lectures illustrated by the lantern on "The Ancient Persian Monarchy" on Thursday, 27th January and Saturday 29th January, at 7 p.m. in the College premises, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road.

STABBED IN THE CHEST

One Maruti Rama, living at Ghorapdeo, was taken to the J. J. Hospital suffering from a starb wound in his chest on Tuesday night. It is stated he was going along Ghorapdeo when one Dhondu caught him and another man Laxman Nagoji stabbed him in the chest with a knife. As Maruit's condition was considered to be serious Mr. Frank Oliviera took down his statement. Both the men are charged with attempted murder.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 29th January 1921, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, to consider the question of re-organising the Congress work in conformity with the revised Congress constitution. Owing to the postal strike Local as well as mofussil members will please consider this to be the notice of meeting.

MR. LOWELL THOMAS

Mr. Lowell Thomas, the well-known raconteur and traveller has arrived in Bombay. His Travelogue "with allenby in Palestine and Lawrence in Arabia" with its wonderful colored and motion pictures of these countries, which are still largely unexplored, will be accompanied by the artist's delightfully interesting narratives—a form of entertainment not often seen in Bombay.

Beside being a journalist Mr. Thomas has travelled widely and was the first to cross the frontier into Germany after the Armistice.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Chairman Gokhale Education Society writes:—

The construction work of the New English School Building has already commenced. The Society has to vacate the present premises by the end of February 1921. Taking into consideration that the society has a very short period at its disposal it is expected that the generous and the sympathetic people of Bombay will give a speedy response to the appeals which are now being sent and will enable the Society to come successful out of the situation.

PATHAN WATCHMAN DONE TO DEATH

The coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Jamroze Ahmed Alikhan, a Pathan, employed as a watchman on the Improvement Trust property at De Lisle Road, who was found dead with his head battered on the morning of the 3rd under circumstances already reported.

Sherifkhan Akbarkhan Sheherkhan Saherdil and two other Pathan watchmen who have been arrested on suspicion were present at the enquiry.

Mir Akmat Mir Akmat a Pathan watchman gave evidence that Sherifkhan struck the deceased with an axe on the head; Salimkhan struck with a stick on the head; Akbarkhan also struck with a stick on the deceased's side. The deceased fell and the four men took off his clothes and money. The deceased was found dead the next morning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted by Shariff Khan aided and abitted by the three other suspects.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY AN EMPLOYEE

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Melville charged Kassam Jamal, a "munim" in the firm of Mr. Hussein Haji Hassan, a "Hundi" broker, of Katha Bazar, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 49,400.

It appears that the accused as munim to the complainant, was in sole charge of his firm. On the 26th of August, in the absence of his master, the accused sold a hundi for Rs. 50,000 to the Central Bank of India and made out a cheque in his favour for Rs. 49,400, after deducting the bank-commission out of Rs. 50,000. He then received payment and absconded from Bombay. A complaint was lodged with the police who arrested him on the 11th instant.

His worship has committed him to sessions for trial.

BOYCOTT OF SIR R. BADEN-POWELL.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, the Hony. Commissioner of the Yuung Men's Education Societies' Boy Scout Troop writes:—

In view of the insulting utterance given expression to by General Sir R. Baden-Powell in one of his speeches in connection with the question of the affiliation of the Indian Boy Scouts with the main organization that the "The Non-Christian boys cannot be expected to possess the same standards of truth and honour as the Christian boys" and in view of the fact that he has neither yet challenged the statement alleged against him, nor has yet withdrawn the same, the Managing Committee of the Young Men Education Societies has resolved not to send their Scouts to participate in the parade that is going to be held on the 28th instant or in any function to be held in his honour.

DEATH OF THE STRANDED WHALE.

The baby whale, which was reported to have stranded on the shore at Juvem, in Wednesday's "Chronicle," lived for some hours and died. But, those who perceived its agonies could see that it felt that though it was the master of the sea, on land it was nowhe e.

The Customs authorities are keeping a watch evidently appreciating the deceased as a valuable wind fall worthy of presentation to the Victoria Garden Museum. Fisher men and women are lamenting the death, one fisherwoman when questioned as to why she showed shed tears over the demise of a mere fish answered. He is our father we are children of the sea, and though ours is a tiny boat he is too noble to injure us. If we do not propitiate him he will swallow us and our boat in no time. He is the king of the sea., Then she articulated with pathos more pathetic than the "Dead March in Soul." *To te amcha bapus.* (He is our father.)

About fifteen years ago a much bigger whale was washed ashore at Bassein and no cinema show was a bigger attraction than the enormous beast.

As full growth the whale is said to measure about 75 feet in length and from 30 to 40 feet round the middle. So the poor little thing at Juvem is a mere stripling.

No formal inquest has been held, but the cause of death is assigned to its having swallowed a box containing valuables which gave it a fit of indisgetion. It is expected that a post mortem examination will reveal what the belly of a whale is capable of containing.

From a mariner's point of view the Customs authorities will be well advised to test the currents that drift to the shores of Juvem. It will be remembered that during the German War a mine found its way to the Juvem shore. Some boys while attempting to examine its belly were blown up into smithereens.

Big vessals also have been driven by stress of weather to creeks in the vicinity of Juvem and wrecked. The gruesome spectacle of dead bodies washed ashore will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the election of two ordinary fellows by the registered graduates of the Bombay University:—

Dr. R. N. Ranina 732 (votes.)
Prof. A. K. Trivedi 627 (votes.)
Mr. B. B. Joshi 561 (votes.)
Prof. T. K. Shahani 197 (votes.)

Dr. Ranina and Prof. Trivedi were declared elected.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Arakan Coast in Upper Assam, and in Southeast Bengal with a few falls on the North Coromandal Coast. The Western depression has given local rain in North Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Mandalay half an inch, Yamethin, Monywa, Lashio and Myitkyina one and a half Bhamo three; Silchar half Cox's Bazar three-quarters, Chaman half.

Forecast:—Extension into Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province and decrease in Assam and Upper Burma.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1920

The following are extracts from the report of the Municipal Executive Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1920:—

The number of deaths from Influenza (222) shows an increase of 67 and that from the Respiratory Diseases (4,921) of 1,041 as compared with the preceding quarter. This increase of 1,108 deaths, which is more than 60 per cent. of the total rise, indicates that Influenza and its complications were more prevalent in the quarter under report than in the preceding quarter. The births registered during the quarter numbered 5,724 and the deaths 12,175 as compared with 5,089 births and 1,512 deaths in the third quarter of the year. The fourth quarterly period as compared with the third accordingly shows an increase of 1,663 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a rise in the number of deaths from Influenza, Malaria, Ague and Remittent fever and diseases of the Respiratory system.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 11 deaths, as in the fourth quarter of 1919 was the lowest recorded in any quarter since 1897. Influenza accounted for 222 deaths as compared with 155 deaths in the preceding quarter and 470 in the corresponding quarter of 1919. The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 3,004 as against 2,896 in the three months ended 30th September 1920. Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1910-1919), Small-pox showed a diminution of 14 deaths, Measles of 9, Phthisis (pulmonary Tuberculosis) of 129, Plague of 65, Cholera of 170 and Influenza of 108; on the other hand, there was an increase of 153 deaths under Ague and Remittent fever, 28 under Malaria, 1,874 under diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 193 under Diarrhoea and Enteritis and 116 under Dysentery (vide Table II, Appendix).

The number of births registered (5,724) was 262 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

The deaths from all causes registered in the City during the quarter numbered 12,175 and exceeded the decennial average by 3,112.

The infantile mortality 3,004 exceeded the mean of the corresponding quarters of the decennium by 868. The principal causes of death in infants under the age of 1 year are shown in Table IV.

The deaths of children under the age of 5 years numbered 4,448 as against 4,269 in the preceding quarter and 3,958 in the corresponding quarter of 1919. From Table IV (Appendix) it will be seen that in this age-period Pneumonia caused 1,124 deaths, Bronchitis 563, Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature birth 1,133, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 328, Dysentery 80, Smal-pox 1 and Measles 14 deaths.

REVIEW OF 1920.

It would be interesting to note in this quarterly report, the health conditions of the city, during the year which has just closed.

The total deaths for the year numbered 45,839, being 22,771 less than in 1919, but 7,124 more than the average of the preceding 10 years (1910-1919).

Plague caused 282 deaths against 702 in 1919 and 2,106 the decennial average. Plague for the first time since its appearance in the city in 1896, failed to attain epidemic proportions during the year. The mortality from it in 1920 was also the lowest on record.

Small-pox and Cholera also did not assume epidemic proportions in the year, their contribution to the mortality being 294 and 119 against 780 and 8,455 respectively in 1919.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 1,605 against 1,942 in the preceding year and that from the Respiratory Diseases which commonly complicate Influenza was 18,737 against 24,055 in 1919, thus showing some improvement under this head.

The number of live births registered during the year was 19,731 against 20,730 in 1919 and 20,750 the average of 1910-1919.

Whilst the number of births has thus fallen by 1,019 below the decennial average the deaths have exceeded the average by 7,124 in a year during which the chief epidemic diseases with the exception of Influenza have conspicuous by their absence.

In a period midway between two Census years, tentative inferences might be drawn as to the significance of these figures but in view of the fact that the true relation is to be provided within a few months by the Census returns for the year 1921, it has been decided to publish the death rates and birth rates, based on the 1911 population, without further comment.

The infant mortality (10,896) was 2,638 less than in 1919.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"DOROTHY."

The Royal Opera Company gave a performance of "Dorothy" last night at the Excelsior Theatre. The curtain is raised on the hop-gardens surrounding the inn belonging to Joan Tuppit in the neighbourhood of Chanticlear Hall, in the County of Kent, the property of Squire Bantam. Here meet three couples who are destined to marry each other at the end. They are: Phyllis Tuppit, the daughter of the inn-keeper and Tom Strutt, Dorothy Bantam, the daughter of the Squire and Geoffrey Wilder, her wild cousin from London and Lydia Hawthorne, the niece of the Squire and Harry Sherwood, the friend of Wilder, Dorothy and Lydia are however disguised here as Dorcas and Abigail. They make their new lovers swear fidelity to them, and then part. The second Act is in the Squire's hall. Here Dorothy and Lydia are formally introduced to Wilder and Sherwood by their own names. These men however did not recognize in them Dorcas and Abigail and by a strange trick of destiny they fell in love with the wrong girls, that is Wilder with Lydia and Sherwood with Dorothy this time. In the third and the final Act, however, as they show their willingness to die for their old loves Dorcas and Abigail, they are forgiven for their temporary faithlessness and are married to the girls of their choice along with Phyllis and Tom Strutt,

Miss Lena Ravelli and Miss Nora Bird were good in their acting without being distinguished. Mr. Harry Reynolds as the Squire, attracted notice both by his fine singing as well by his loud way of speaking. Mr. Maitland Marler, as the Sheriff's man together with Priscilla give the audience a most pleasant time with their jokes and absurdities. The Orchestra was throughout behaving decently. Only we are constrained again to remind the Company that they continue their performances till too late—an hour. It was about 12-15 a.m. when we dispersed. Parts of the dialogue, with some superfluous or feeble jokes should be cut down, so that the play might be over a little before midnight.

The play will be on the boards till Saturday next.

His Highness Sir Sultan Ghalib, K.C.I.E., of Shiher and Makalla left Aden on the 23rd January, 1921 by s.s. Insbruck and is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 30th January, 1921, H. H. the Sultan will stay at Sheth Laljee's Bungalow, Kham bala Hill, Bombay.

The Central Executive Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association has resolved not to take part in the forthcoming Railwaymen's Conference to be held at Bombay on the 4th proximo.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS TO BE CLOSED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan presiding.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

The Commissioner, in the course of a letter dated the 20th January, 1921, said:—

I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 13901 of 8th March 1920 and to state that the cheap grain shops opened by the Municipality were re-organised in February last. In all eight shops were opened in the following localities:—

(1) Fort Market, (2) Lamington Road, (3) Jail Road, (4) Erskine Road, (5) Kamatipoora Market, (6) Fergusson Road Market, (7) DeLisle Road, (8) Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.

It was my intention to submit proposals to the Corporation for increasing the number of such shops if the results indicated a demand for them. The sales, however, have not been satisfactory. As the Lamington Road shop was not a success, it was removed to Palton Road, but it had to be closed soon afterwards as very few people took advantage of it. It has been our experience that the majority of the poor and working class people for whose benefit cheap grain shops are conducted have regular dealings with grain dealers from whom they get grain on the credit system and that they therefore prefer to buy foodstuffs from the dealers even at higher rates than those charged at the cheap grain shops.

I send herewith a statement marked A showing the profit and loss account of the Municipal shops from February to October last. It will be seen from this statement that during the nine months Rs. 39,082-15-0 were realised from the sale of grain, the cost price of which was Rs. 37,035-8-2, that the establishment charges and contingencies amounted to Rs. 4,183-5-8 and that the net result was a loss of Rs. 1,626-1-4.

DESIRABILITY OF CLOSING SHOPS.

In view of the small sales I considered the desirability of closing these shops and giving facilities to such organizations as the Cheap Grain Supplying Agency and the Social Service League for opening additional cheap grain shops in lieu of them, but I found on enquiry that the shops of the Cheap Grain Supplying Agency had been closed and that the shops of the Social Service League had not been very popular and that their sales also had been comparatively insignificant. I therefore consider it desirable to keep the shops open for the present. Although the sales have not been large, these shops have undoubtedly exercised a wholesome influence on the price of grain charged by the grain dealers in their neighbourhood and have supplied grain at very nearly the cost price to those who realized the advantages of such shops and were willing to make cash purchases. I am moreover satisfied that the shops are efficiently managed.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS CLOSING.

The Committee resolved to recommend to the Corporation to have the shops closed as they were not necessary now.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The market to-day opened with a quiet tone. Coal shares were in a fair amount of inquiry, but few sellers could be found at ruling prices. In the jute section the market opened with a strong demand fo Howrahs, but with sellers strongly in evidence. The price was barely steady towards the close. Other shares in this section were weaker. Bank shares found buyers up to Rs. 1,925. Business generally in the miscellaneous section was on a smaller scale than during the earlier part of the week. The rooms of the Association will be closed from 28th instant to the 1st proximo inclusive.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 35 s.l., Borcola 0-8 discount Deoli 55, Equitable 40-4, Fularibad 14-4, Ghusick 24-12, Hurriladih 202, Kosoonda 32-4, Neetooria 13 and 13-4 s.l., New Beerbhoom 33, Patmohna 13-10, Suratand 13-8.

Jute:—Barnagore 125, Bally 221, Budge Budge (pref) 105, Century 7, Clive 255 and 260 s.l., Delta (pref) 90, Empire 73 s.l., Gourepore 1,250, Howrah 42-10 and 43-4 s.l., Kamarhatty 975, Kankinarrah 638-8 s.l., Lawrence 690 s.l., National 352, Nuddea 60 odd lot, Northbrook 71 s.l., Waverley 11-8.

Tea:—Bishnauth 10.

Miscellaneous: Anglo Oriental Navigation 23-4, Agra United Mills 8-9, Bank of Bengal 1,925, British India Tobacco 5-4, British India Corporation 11, British India Corporation (def) 18 s.l., Buktiarpur Bihar Railway 63, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11, Central Provinces Cement 8, Calcutta Port Trust (deb) 79, Calcutta Municipal 4 per cent. (deb) (1904-5) Rs. 76, Great Eastern Hotel 210, Hume Pipes 11-12, India General Navigation 124, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 84 s.l., (new) 17-8 discount, Karnani Industrial Bank 2-12 discount, Marshall Sons and Coy. India 8-8, Madan Theatres 12-12, Muir Mill 357 s.l., New Savan Sugar 10-8, New India Assurance 8 discount, Port Shipping 22-4, Tata Industrial Bank 5 prem, Thornycroft India Ltd. 8-12.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 55-12 and small lots at 56-6. War bonds short loans at 99-4, 1925 at 97-10 and 1928 at 97-14 prem.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and three-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling five and seven-eighth pence.

KOH-NOOR MILL AGAIN.

MEN GO ON STRIKE.

There is again trouble brewing in the Kohinoor Mills. The men had joined their work only two or three days previously, after an arrangement had been arrived it with the management by Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, when the agents had locked the men out after some trouble. The agents were unwilling to re-open the Mills, but on an assurance being given that there would be no trouble afterwards, the men were re-admitted. The promised bonus to the men was paid on Thursday and their wages on the Monday following: and so far there was no sign of any dissatisfaction apparent. On Tuesday morning when the mill opened for work the attendance had fallen down to something like fifty per cent. but the manager, in the hope that the men would turn up after some time, kept the machines working. The man, however, did not come and after the midday recess even those few people remained away and the mill was consequently stopped. On Wednesday morning again, with the exception of a few men, the workers stayed away, and all work had to be stopped. The men did not rejoin even in the afternoon, and all work is at a standstill, now.

So far, the workers have made no representation either to the agents or the manager, who are entirely ignorant of the cause of the trouble. It is stated, however that the cause of sudden strike is on account of some differences about the bonus and pay. Whatever that may be, no specific demands have been made by the men up to this time. The men are behaving most peacefully and are not gathering round the mill buildings.

OFFSHOOT TO KACHA GARHI INCIDENT.

"TRIBUNE'S" APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The case brought by Lieut. Hewett of the 37th Doras against the editor and trustees of the "Tribune", Lahore, claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for the alleged defamation appearing in the "Tribune" of July 17th, 1920 in connection with the Kacha Garhi incident was fixed for hearing on Saturday before Mr. Shaikh Rahim Baksh, Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore.

The parties asked for time to consider and come to terms. The case was accordingly postponed to Monday and was ultimately compromised on that day on the following terms:—

(1) That a full apology and retraction should be tendered by the defendants, (2) that a copy of the apology be filed in the court and that another copy be published in the "Tribune" and (3) that the plaintiff be paid Rs. 2,000 as costs of the case and Rs. 2,000 as compensation.

The following apology was attached to the compromise and filed in the court and published in the "Tribune" yesterday:—

"With reference to the following statements contained in the report of a speech printed and published in the issue of the "Tribune" dated 18th July, 1920 and alleged to be a portion of an account received from the Khilafat Committee, Peshawar in connection with the Kacha Garhi incident and the death of Habibullah Khan on the 8th July 1920, namely "The officer kneeled upon the body and cut into the neck and they (i.e., the British soldiers and the officer) were bent on the murder, and murder in a cruel manner, for, this alone could satisfy their lust for blood and appease their anger," we hereby on further enquiry and seeing the report of inquest proceedings admit that the said allegations against Lieut. Hewett of the 37th Dogras are false and not justified. At the time the said statements were published, we had no reason to believe that they referred to Lieut. Hewett.

We further hereby express our sincere regret to Lieut. Hewett and tender a full and an unqualified apology.

The suit for the defamation instituted against the "Tribune" by Lieut. Hewett has been compromised on terms that we insert the above withdrawal and apology in "Tribune" and pay in the court Rs. 2,000 for Lieut. Hewett's costs and Rs. 2,000 as compensation to him."

A WOMAN ASSAULTED.

APPEAL ADMITTED IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Mr. Justice Lindsay at the Allahabad High Court has admitted appeal preferred by H. Cordell, an employee of the E. I. Rail way who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh of assaulting Mussamat Hanso with intent to outrage her modesty and casuing hurt to Rattanlal and sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment. The incident is alleged to have taken place while the accused and his companions Messrs. Woodward, Agate and Pearse were out shooting near the village. The cries of the woman brought Rattanlal to the scene and the accused is alleged to have run away firing at Rattanlal, who died subsequently from injuries he received.

The acoused's plea was that he fired in self-defence.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. V. HAMILTON XVI.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

HAMILTON (Victoria) Jan. 25.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan. 26.

Ten thousand people were present to witness the opening stages of the match between the M. C. C. and a sixteen of Hamilton-Howell. Rhodes, Hearne, Strudwick and Parkin were omitted from the English side. Douglas won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Russell and Hobbs.

The M. C. C. batted consistently throughout their innings which closed for 320.

Bowling for Hamilton W. J. Whitty, the former internationalist, secured two wickets for 61, Nash 3 for 62, Dunoon 1 for 29, and Kennedy 3 for 35.

On Hamilton going in Waddington and Hitch quickly got busy six Hamilton batsmen were out for 31 when stumps were drawn for the day.

Score:—

M. C. C.

Russell run out	12
Hobbs c Robson b Kennedy	4
Dolphin c Kennedd	34
Hendren st. Seitz b Kennedy	29
Wilson l.b.w. b Nash	5
Fender c Learmonth b Nash	10
Hitch b Nash	2
Woolley b Whitty	87
Waddington l.b.w. b Whitty	40
Douglas c Davey b Dunoon	6
Makepeace not out	0
Extras	21
Total	320

HAMILTON.

Learmonth run out	5
Davey c Dolphin b Hitch	9
Roosen run out	0
Wilmot run out	1
Cust run out	4
Nash c Woolley b Waddington	3
Extras	9
Total (For six wickets)	31

LACKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING—SECOND DAY
27TH JANUARY

HORSES LEFT IN.

From Our Correspondent.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

THE MURRAY CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Discarded 10-7, Sugar Cane 10-3, Mountain Apple 9-1 Belgraven 8-12, Munderah 8-9, Toddy 7-3, Black Friar 7-5, Cube Root 7-5, Artist's Model 7-5, Indian Apple 7-0.

THE FOWNES CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Glencoe 8-12, Axis 9-6, Mason 8-11 Municipal 8-10 Kherallah 8.8 Top Notch 8-7, Signaler 8-5, Varlet 8-3, Three Fifty 8-0 Khasna 7-11.

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Jaunt 9-7, Play Lass 9-4, Lafarine 9-3, Buff Mail 9-3, Le Soleil 9-3, Llying Fairy 9-3; Lough Corrile 9-2, Canrass 9-0, Finchcocks 8-12 Lavenir 8-7, Forrard Away 8-7.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Jack 10/12, Talcum 9-4, Traceable 9.0 Idyl 8.11, Ballinacurra 8-7, Double Win 8-5, Downey Boy 8-8 Lesoleil 7.3 Buff Mail 7-3 Belle Chance 7-0.

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Brickeen Bridge 9-12, Summer's Hope 9-11, Stepaside 9-3, Luch D 9-0, Monseur James 9-7 Lucky Thought 8-4, Cross Swords 8-2; Lass 7-12 Nice Gun 7-10 Higher Level 7-8 Capricorn 7-5.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Finchcocks 12-12; Nidee Bird 11-2; Tarnagol 10-10, Kolley 10-3, Mahoney Boy 10-3 Heather Fly 10-2, Fat 9-100 Capricorn 9-7.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mount Pleasant 10-1, Najdi 9-9, Arabistan 9-2, Spark 9.0, Arab Knight 8.13, Lightening 8-10 Battle Axe 8-9, Antonio 8-6 America 8-3, Rangoon 8.5 Carlisle 8-0 Munshi 7-0.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament the following games were decided to-day:—

Men's Singles:—Capt. Barelay beat Carr 6-3, 6-4. Alexander beat Collier 6-0, 6-3. Major Conchinan beat Brown 5-7, 6-3, 6-2. N. B. Deane beat Jacob Hood 6-3, 6-3. Hodgson beat Henseley (scratched).

Ladies' Singles:—Mrs Odling beat Miss Hunt 6-3, 4-6, 9-7. Mrs. Tomlinson beat Mrs McKenna 7-5, 5-7, 9-7.

Men's Doubles:—Carr and Hosie beat Edward and Chesney 6-2, 4-6, 6-3. Deane and Couchman beat Alexander and Brown 6-2, 6-1. Shimidzu and Okomato beat Jacob Hood and Aylmer 6-1, 6-0. McMillan and Cumberbatch beat Bolton and Olphert 6-5, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles:—Shimidzu and Mrs. Donald beat Burrows and Miss Platt 6-1, 6-4. Brough and Mrs Bolton beat Hechle and Mrs. Walker 2-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Mr. Dhanjishah Meherjibhai Madan has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Behar and Orissa as a member of his Legislative Council on behalf of Industrial interests other than planting and mining.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 27, 1921.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

The news that the British Cabinet has decided (though only by a very narrow majority) to hand over the control of Egypt and the "mandated areas" to the Colonial Office is extremely serious and will be anything but welcome in the East. Mandated is "a vile phrase," to quote Polonius; but its meaning is not doubtful. By the mandated areas is meant those countries forming part of the Ottoman Empire for the management of which England has arrogated to herself a mandate—i.e., Palestine and Mesopotamia, for certain, and possibly also the major portion of Arabia, the whole of which now comes within the British "sphere of influence." Does the transfer of Egypt and the "mandated areas" to the tender care of the Colonial Office mean that those territories are henceforth to be considered as incorporated in the British Empire? It looks like that: and, if it is so, who is responsible for such a mad proceeding? The chief misfortune of the British Empire in our day is that the direction of policy is altogether free from any sort of control whether public or intelligent or expert. Changes of policy of the most far-reaching and occasionally, as events have proved, disastrous kind, are made anonymously and in secret, without the sanction of the Parliament, much less the people, of England. Indeed the people may be left in ignorance of any change, as was the case in regard to the secret understanding with the Czardom previous to the war. In fact the British Empire has been lately governed by a succession of what, if they had failed or been exposed, would certainly be called conspiracies against the constitution of the realm. They have brought untold misfortunes in their train; yet nobody has been impeached for them; the men who made them, we suppose, are still in power, able and ready to do further mischief.

Egypt was under the Foreign Office until now: an official recognition of the fact that it is not part of the British Empire. For the mass of the Egyptian people Egypt forms and always will form part of that historic Muslim brotherhood or empire of which the Sultan of Turkey is the head. It is madness to seek to destroy by violence an empire which is based upon the pride and love of peoples, and is therefore bound by ties which are, in fact, indissoluble. Divide it, tear it into pieces and control it as you will, you cannot crush the spirit and the life. Each living fragment will be striving always for reunion with the other fragments. In every Muslim country separated from the Muslim empire, and held apart by European rule, there is to-day a phenomenon which is commonly called "nationalism." It is not nationalism in the European sense; it is the effort for reunion above-mentioned, the longing to rejoin that ancient and ordered system of international brotherhood, irrespective of race and colour and of geographical frontiers, which was founded by an Arab Prophet 1,300 years ago. Only in countries which had not been separated from the Muslim empire did one find before the war any movement which could be honestly compared to European "nationalism." Among the Christian inhabitants there was a frantic desire to advance the interests of their communities against the Muslims by the help of European Powers; and among the Muslims there was a desire for local self-government. That was the case in Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia before the war. To-day in all those countries, there is passionate desire to throw off the yoke of foreigners and reconstitute the Muslim Realm. This being the case, it would seem to be to the interest of the Mandatory Powers, whose aim is to destroy the power of El Islam by cultivating nationalism, to keep those countries separate in water-tight compartments, and above all to keep them out of touch with Egypt, whose people, have a tale to tell concerning British rule. In this connection it may interest our readers to know something of the history of the "Arab movement," as it is called, though comparatively few Arabs ever had anything to do with it. It began about a century ago with the attempt (which was very nearly successful) of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, to conquer his sovereign, the Ottoman Sultan. Mehemet Ali was an Albanian in the Turkish service, that is to say, in common speech, a "Turk" and not an "Arab." His troops were armed with French weapons of destruction and disciplined by French instructors. Ibrahim Pasha, their Commander-in-chief, was a strong enlightened man, possessing just the kind of wit which most appeals to Eastern peoples. His ten years' occupation of Syria left a favourable impression on the people, who, though they were glad to be restored to Ottoman rule, preserved the memory of Egyptian rule as of a tolerable alternative. When the present writer first knew Syria, it was no unusual thing to hear a Muslim notable, when talking intimately with a friend, refer to Egypt as the goal of Syrian Muslims in the event of the Turkish Empire being destroyed—a contingency to which he never referred without adding earnestly: "Which God forbid!" Egypt was at that time (1894-5-6) already under British occupation, and the Syrians admired the order and material progress in that country which had been produced in a few years. But their admiration for the British was far from being devoted. They said in fact quite openly: "If the Turkish Empire were to be destroyed —which God forbid!—then the best thing for Syria (including, of course, Palestine) and Al Jezirah (Mesopotamia) to do would be to go under the same yoke with Egypt. Thus we, children of the Arabs, should still hold together. We should go to school to the English, who teach discipline and character. After a few years of such instruction, being all united by Islam, we could eject the English and instal the Muslim ruler of Egypt—a 'Turk'—as emperor of the Arabs and Khalifah of Islam." As the character of Abbas Hilmi Pasha, the young Khedive of Egypt—"the merchant," as he was called, because he bought and sold everything—became better known, mention of the ruler of Egypt was omitted from such forecasts and the name of some other Arabic-speaking notable took its place—sometimes the Sherif of Mecca, more often, at any rate in Syria, a certain notable of Damascus, both of them more Ottoman than Arab in their education and the mixture of their blood. The notables of Syria and Mesopotamia, who alone were given to such speculations, proudly called themselves "Turks" not "Arabs," and the "people" in those countries knew nothing of such talk; which naturally came, however, to the knowledge of the Khedive of Egypt, the Sherif of Mecca and other individuals, whose names occurred in it.

In 1907, an Egyptian Khatib, a preacher subsidised by the Egyptian Government, named Sheykh El Quirbeh, preached a sermon in the great mosque at Tantah and at other places in the Delta, in which he proclaimed the Khedive to be the rightful Khalifah. This was brought to the notice of the British authorities, but as it was clear that the Egyptians only thought him mad, and laughed at his opinions, it was left to his congregations to deal with him, and no action was taken in the matter. In the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 the Khedive was in constant communication with the Sherif of Mecca and with a certain notable of Damascus, who could boast of high descent. It was in the last-mentioned year (1909) that the present writer first heard the suggestion of an Arab Empire under British "protection" with the Khedive as temporal ruler and the Sherif of Mecca as spiritual ruler, made by Englishmen, who claimed some "expert" knowledge of the East. His answer was a warning to beware of the idea, which emanated from known enemies of England, and a recommendation to adhere to the Turks who were known friends. He was told that the Turkish Empire had to go because of our understanding with Russia, and replied that if the Turkish Empire went the British Empire could not long survive the indignation certain to be caused by its destruction. As a matter of fact, the Russian Empire had to go. England had put her money on the wrong horse. But that is apart from our present argument. The Khedive was the soul of the intrigue for an Arab Empire, though curiously the British never saw it. He was intensely unpopular in Egypt, a failure therefore in the sphere allotted to him; yet the intrigued perpetually to obtain a larger sphere. He was to be the Sultan of Egypt whom the British would set up upon the downfall of the Ottoman Empire. That Sultan—as the title shows —was intended, though a feudatory of England, to succeed to the position of the Turkish Sultan. Unfortunately for Abbas Hilmi Pasha, his nature did not allow him to intrigue with one side only. He had a foot in every camp, and when his intrigues with the British seemed likely to become noticeable, he would hurry to Constantinople to assure the Young Turks of his friendship. A few weeks before the outbreak of the European war, when he was in Constantinople, one of his Egyptian subjects tried to kill him; so instead of being able to return to Egypt when the war broke out he was still ill in bed, and when he tried to go, the Turkish Government, which had been often warned of his designs, politely but firmly detained him. Thus was the scheming work of a lifetime frustrated at the moment of success; and thus did Abbas Pasha Hilmi, from the most detested man in Egypt, become a hero in the eyes of the Egyptians on account of his "loyalty" to the Khalifah. All this scheming was the work of a very few Orientals; working subtly on the minds of cocksure Englishmen; the mass of the Arabic-speaking peoples never even knew of it. The schemers counted on the hatred which a foreign yoke inspires to win the people to their side eventually. It is pretty certain they did not miscalculate except in imagining that Turkey proper would be utterly wiped out by Czarist Russia. The Muslim people of the Ottoman Empire are more truly one nation than are the Druzes and the Maronites in Syria, or the Armenians and the Chaldaeans in Mesopotamia, and they constitute the majority of the population from Adrianople to Basrah and to Wady Halfah. All divisions of that nation are factitious, sure to be resented, as people always resent false frontiers which divide compatriots, and eventually certain to be swept away. What purpose can be served by the apparent annexation of Egypt, Palestine (which is an essential part of Syria) and Mesopotamia to the British Empire except to embitter the already anti-British feeling of the inhabitants, we cannot imagine. If the annexation is apparent only, it is an unlucky blunder; if it is real, an immense catastrophe. The only peaceable solution of the Arab question, the only safe solution for the British Empire, lies in giving independence to Egypt and the mandateed areas, allowing them to reunite, as they desire to do, to form one Muslim realm. Thus only can they be attached to England in a real sense. The most solemn promises in every case are broken if those countries are to become part of the British dominions. Surrounded as it is by enemies and jealous "friends," the British Empire in the East is not worth ten years' purchase if that wrong is done.

THE MANDVI INCIDENT.

We publish elsewhere a communication from a valued correspondent regarding the incident which took place at Mandvi on Friday and the high-handed action taken by the Police officers concerned. The behaviour of the Police on Sunday has aroused the keenest feelings of indignation among a section of citizens who, immersed as they are in their own pursuits, are not, as a rule, easily aroused. The rapidity with which practically all classes of commercial people in the city observed a *hartal* on Monday and the intensity of feeling which characterised the proceedings of the public meeting held on the same day under the chairmanship of Mr. Huseinbhai A. Lalji show to what extent the action of the Police has stirred the people who naturally feel that their sense of self respect has been deeply wounded. The Commissioner of Police, we are glad to notice, has displayed a commendable spirit of conciliation by withdrawing the prosecution against the persons, most, if not all, of whom were indiscriminately and wrongly arrested, and by promising to inquire into the conduct of the Police officers concerned. But while we fully appreciate the spirit of conciliation which has prompted the action of the Commissioner of Police, we are deliberately of opinion that it is not enough. The incident cannot be allowed to close with a departmental enquiry —and the action or inaction which follows it. And for this reason that it raises an important issue concerning the relations that should exist between the Police and the public, and the rights of the latter. The public meeting held on Monday has rightly decided to appoint a committee which will, within a fortnight, place all the facts of the incident before the public with a view to effective action being taken by the latter. The decision of the meeting points to the proper method of settling the issue raised by the high-handed action of the Police. And the Government of Sir George Lloyd, if they have any respect for the sentiments and rights of the citizens and if they do not wish to fail in the duty they owe to the latter, will we trust lose no time in taking the hint.

Notes of the Day.

Persia and Russia.

There appears to be little reason to doubt the truth of the report of the Bolshevik preparations for withdrawal from Resht and Enzeli. In this respect at least the Russian Soviet Government have been true to their word. They have been repeatedly declaring that they have no unfriendly designs on Persia and that if the British withdraw their troops the Russian troops also will be withdrawn simultaneously. Now that the British troops are, at last, evacuating the country, the Soviet troops are following suit. What are the exact terms of the Russo-Persian agreement, which is being negotiated, is not known, but we do not suppose that the Russians have any desire to rule in Persia. In all probability they are aiming at keeping an open door for all nations in that country. If the British also had pursued some such policy, their statesmen would have been spared the present humiliation and the British taxpayer the millions which have been gambled away in the Churchill-Curzon adventure.

Sir Harcourt Butler's Sincerity.

The inaugural meeting of the new U. P. Legislative Council was held on Saturday at Lucknow. The only business transacted, besides the usual swearing-in of the members, was an address by the Governor, Sir Harcourt Butler, on the work before the Council. It may be acknowledged that Sir Harcourt's speech was, on the whole, couched in the sympathetic vein which we are accustomed to associate with most of his public pronouncements. Of course, not all that he said about the new Councils can be accepted as being beyond question or fair to the critics of the administration, but there is always an unmistakable ring of sincerity in whatever Sir Harcourt utters. Sir Harcourt, for instance, indulges in undoubted exaggeration and perversion of the truth, albeit thoughtlessly, when he avers that "the elections have undoubtedly given the province a really representative Legislative Council." Similarly he is misrepresenting facts when he says, "the chief opponents of the Reforms have shown by word and act that their aim is not the ordered development of political institutions in India, but the expulsion of western civilisation from India, a course involving the reversion to the conditions of disorder, lawlessness and internecine strife, such as prevailed in the unsettled times before the advent of British rule." Sir Harcourt here is clearly guilty of an injustice to the "opponents of the Reforms", whose respect for peace and ordered development is no less deep than that of Sir Harcourt, but these will not purchase them at the price of their manhood, especially when the goods palmed off as "peace and order" are more make-believe than real. However, apart from these misrepresentations and misconceptions, Sir Harcourt's address showed a genuine concern for the progress of the province, according to his own lights, of course. He availed himself of the occasion to refer to the grievances of the peasantry in Oudh and held out an assurance that measures will be taken shortly to amend the Oudh Rent Act. The manner in, and the extent to which he removes the root causes of the present economic discontent among the tenants and secures an impartial examination of the recent unfortunate incidents at Bareli will constitute an acid test of his sincerity in this respect.

Wanted Explanation.

A correspondent has drawn our attention to an extraordinary bargain entered into by the local trustees of public funds.—we mean, the Bombay Municipal Corporation. On the recommendation of their Executive they have agreed to sell to a European contractor municipal material at about half the rates that the Municipality itself is paying for the same. The Contractor, a Major Gammon, has been given about 700 brass of sand shingle and metal suitable for building purposes at Rs. 14 per brass, while the Municipality itself is paying for road sand and metal, which our correspondent says, is much inferior to building sand and metal, at Rs. 26 per brass. They have also sold to the same European contractor 800 brass of rubble stone at the ridiculous price of Rs. 10/10/- per brass, while the Municipality will have to pay about Rs. 25 at least for the same stuff delivered in that locality. Royalty alone on this stone in Bombay is at present taken at Rs. 7 per brass. Blasting the same will cost Rs. 6 and carriage from Sewri about Rs. 12, making up a total of Rs. 25. The Port Trust charge their contractors Rs. 4 for road metal, which costs something more to the contractor to carry it to his site. Thus a present of Rs. 20,000 of municipal money is made to a European contractor. An explanation is wanted from the City Fathers as well as the Commissioner as to how such a bargain came to be struck. The variations in the rates at which the Municipality buys and sells its material are too startling for the taxpayers to remain unconcerned at the way the transaction was managed. We hope a satisfactory explanation will be promptly forthcoming.

British Justice.

The case has just been reported from Allahabad, in which a sergeant, accused of causing the death of a pork dealer by grievous hurt, has been acquitted by the jury. Even accepting the version of the defence that the deceased was guilty of insult to the accused's wife, the suggestion that the accused acted under "sudden provocation" cannot be accepted. The accused was not present when the insult was offered and he had, obviously, sufficient time to reflect on the consequences of his action. The fact appears to be that the accused, fully aware of the immunity which his race generally enjoys and of the cheapness of Indian life, deliberately took the law into his own hands to avenge the insult, imaginary or real. And a jury of Europeans, accustomed always to put a higher premium on lives of Europeans than it does on Indian lives, brings in a verdict of "not guilty" against the accused. The goddess of British Justice, labouring under the shackles of racial discrimination, sanctified by law, has no course left but to acquit the accused. It is impossible to imagine that any other jury except that of his own race would have taken the same view of the sergeant's deed. So long as the unjust inequalities, based on race bias, are allowed to remain so long will tragedies of this type continue to be perpetrated and not adequately punished. "Responsible Government", "Imperial Citizenship", and such like terms remain mere shibboleths as long as there is one standard of justice, one form of procedure at trial for one class and another for another class.

TILAK NATIONAL SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the guardians of the students of the Tilak National School at Nagpur, held in the Town Hall, a Managing Committee consisting of 19 members was formed. Out of these 19 members, six will represent guardians. The total number of students at present is 545.

"COME OUT, WHATEVER HAPPENS!"

APPEAL TO BOMBAY STUDENTS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM KARNATAK.

Another Non-Cooperation meeting of the Bombay Students was held yesterday, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall. The students mustered in their hundreds—many with Gandhi caps on their heads and others with Swadeshi turbans. They had packed the hall long before the speakers arrived and had had lively discussion on the question and the admirable conduct of the Bengal Students. Their enthusiasm was immense.

PROF. V. KOSHIK.

Professor Vishwanath Koshik, speaking in Gujerati, recited the story of one hundred birds that were entrapped in a net spread out by a fowler. He said when entrapped in helpless condition the hundred birds sought the advice of an old bird, who told them their only way out of the net was to fly away all at once, when it would give the signal. The hundred birds followed the advice o fthe old bird, and flew away abruptly all at once as soon as they received the signal. That was exactly the condition of the Indian students, and their only remedy lay in making a combined attempt to get rid of their batch of slavery all at once on the signal of their old man (Mr. Gandhi-. They shall have to spring up all at once as the birds did. It would not do if one flew earlier and another later. He appealed to the students to try the experiment of the birds and he was sure if they did so they would rid the presently slavery in no time.

DR. SAVARKAR.

Dr. Savarkar, speaking in Marathi, said the other day they also met in that very hall to discuss about leaving the schools and colleges and they had been still thinking over the question. The question was decided at Nagpur long ago, but till to-day they were only thinking about acting upon the Congress Resolution, and he was afraid if they went at that rate, they would do nothing practical but only thinking and the Congress decision would never be translated into action. It was well-known that in every Divine attempt lots of hindrances were put by the Devil. They have seen that in the Tretayuga how rakshases hindered the action of the gods. Consequently it was natural that there would be obstruction in their present undertaking too. All that they were asked to do was to make sacrifices. Their country wanted them to day to do some duty; the country told them that shee has been wronged, insulted, and trodden down and she is looking at the faces of hor sons to get that redressed.

The speaker then gave a brief narration of the Punjab atrocities, a brief account of the treatment given to their countrymen in the colonies, and asked the audience to consider if it was not sufficient insulting and humiliating to rouse them at least today from the prolonged lethargy of slavery.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel said he had come there to tell them only two things. The first thing he wanted to tell them was a message that he received from Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Mohamed Ali amid prolonged cheers. The message was:—

"Congratulate students on response. Hope they will stand firm. They should justify their renunciation by devoting their time furtherance Swaraj work."

The other thing was this: That afternoon when their leader Mr. Deshpande was with him at Bandra, discussing a scheme as to how they could further the Swaraj work, there came three students, they pointed out certain difficulties. They said that they had registered their names as Non-Cooperators, but did not withdraw from the colleges. They asked if they could attend the Sunday meeting and the speaker said that his reply was "No." He reitrated to them that only those who have actually withdrawn their names from the Colleges should attend the Sunday's meeting. The three students complained that they could not withdraw their names, because they were living in a hostel and they were afraid that after their withdrawl they would not get place to live in. Continuing, the speaker said to the audience that he had told them repeatedly to come out of the colleges and schools if they were prepared for sacrifices. He had told them more than once that if they were ready to serve their Motherland at any cost "please come out, No matter what happens then."

He has however thought it right to provide for such students who could not find any board or lodging in Bombay for the time being after withdrawal from schools and colleges.

Many other speakers also delivered brief but stirring speeches.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' MEETING.

SOME STUDENTS WITHDRAW ON SPOT.

A crowded meeting of the Medical College students was held yesterday evening at Hirabang, under the Presidentship of Dr. D. D. Sathaye. Among the speakers were: Mr. D. Chaman Lall, Dr. Savarkar Prof. Puntambekar and Mr Gangadharrao Deshpande. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting, and the Medical students would soon leave their College in a body. Some students also withdrew on the spot.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held on at 6 p.m. to-day in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. Deshpande and Prof. Gidwani will address the students.

All N C. O. students should meet every morning at 9-15 a.m. until further notice in Madhavbaug.

KARNATAKS' RESPONSE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

510 STUDENTS LEAVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 26.

Karnatak students followed the Congress mandate yesterday 200 left out of 350 in the Government Karnatak College. Also 60 out of the total number of 125 at the Victoria College and 250 out of a total number of 500 at the Victoria High School. Attempts were made in inducing them to rejoin but the students remained firm.

The leading Nationalist, Mr. Raghavendrarao Kadappa has suspended practice.

The "Karnatak Tilak Vidyalaya" was opened in Mangalore on the 12th inst. with 30 boys. The number went on increasing till on the 20th it was 121. There are four teachers on the regular staff. Messrs. K. Sadashiv Rao, B.A., LL.B., and Gangolli Krishna Rao. B.A., LL.B., are honorary lecturers. It has been decided to pay special attention to cotton spinning and weaving, Hindi and Sanskrit. Education will be free in the first five classes to boys irrespective of social position. Even in the other classes poor students are being admitted free. This year's examination will be held in April.

In Gurukambal a Primary School was started on the 18th inst. with 60 boys. It is expected that many more schools will be started in the near future in other places in the district.

CALCUTTA BOYCOTT.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Candidates, who were prevented to appear at the last final B. L. Examination, are requested to send their names and addresses to the Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University.

Mr. Gandhi will open a national school in Calcutta, to-morrow.

The order issued by the Additional District Magistrate of Mymensingh, directing the disaffected students and general public not to assemble within half a mile of the local Government school has been with drawn.

RAPID SPREAD OF BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

ACTIVITY AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The students strike continues and there is no improvement in the situation. Almost all colleges and schools in the muffasil are affected and most of them are now closed. Last evening a meeting of the medical students of the three medical institutions of Calcutta was held. Messrs. C. R. Das, Mahomed Ali and Jitendralal Banerjee addressed the students. It was resolved that the medical students should forthwith with draw from their colleges. Mr. Mahomed Ali appealed to the students to sign the creed expressing their willingness to withdraw unconditionally. Sixty-five students signed the creed at the meeting.

PRINCIPAL COUSINS VISITS TILAKALAYA

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

Mr. James Cousins, Principal of the National College, Madanapalle, visited the Tilakalya, the First National School consequent upon Non-Cooperation in Sind on Tuesday noon. Principal Lalchand conducted him to the room where boys had assembled. Principal Cousins was enthusiastically received and garlanded. Ad-

(Continued on next page.)

RAI BAREILLI DESTURBANCES.

WHO ISSUED THE FIRING ORDER?

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU ON POLICE METHODS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed a crowded meeting last evening on the need of the hour, in the course of which he referred to Rai Barelli affairs. Replying to the charge that Non-Co-operationist were at the bottom of the disturbances, he said in coming to a decision we must find out whose interests are likely to be served by these disturbances. Whenever a theft takes place the owner of the house is not the thief. It is obvious that those who want the Non-Co-operation movement to fail would like to introduce an element of violence into it. We are out to destroy our system of Government., It would be folly for us to fight this powerful Government by violent means.

"TO SUFFER AND NOT TO INFLICT SUFFERING."

Mahatma Gandhi, and those of his followers who sincerely believe in his methods cannot but deplore any outbreak of violence on the part of the people. We have been repeatedly admonished by Anglo-Indians and others that we are playing with fire in arousing the Kisans. We are against incitements of any kind. It is against our creed. Our motto is to suffer and not to inflict suffering.

The speaker then referred to the details of the Rai Barelli occurrences. He dealt with the Fursatganj affair first, and stated that in fact very little was looted. The bazar was practically closed. The majority of the people who were Kisans had nothing to do with the looting, which was done by noted *badmashes*. Before the firing took place a shopkeeper addressed the crowd and told them that Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to any violence or looting. This was cheered by the Kisans many of whom left. A little later the bad characters attempted to loot. He then dealt with the Munshiganj firing and also referred to the Fyzabad occurrences. He mentioned how in Fyzabad District some Kisans had readily confessed their mistake in taking part in violence. The Kisans were no conspirators. They were prepared to follow their leaders faithfully, but they were occasionally misled by interested parties.

TERRORISM AGAIN!

Now indiscriminate arrests was the order of the day and harrowing accounts of oppression were pouring in. The prestige of the Government was being maintained by terrorism, and yet none of our new executive councillors or ministers went to the scheme of the occurrences and enquired at first hand. The old methods of investigation were still being carried. The Deputy Commissioner satisfies himself and reports to the Commissioner, who in his turn reports to the Governor and a message of congratulation to all concerned follows:

What was necessary now was a full enquiry into the police oppression and the facts leading up to the firing. It has not yet been discovered who ordered the firing It is stated that the Deputy Commissioner did not give the order. If this is so the mounted police who, fired were guilty of wilful murder unless each one of them could prove that he did it to save his own life or the life of another. If the Government did not prosecute these persons it would abet murder. Even if an officer orders firing no man can take shelter under his order.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru next addressing said, they in Allahabad had held many meetings and heard many of their leaders. The Kisans had not had that privilege. Till recently they hardly knew what Swaraj was and yet as soon as they were told, as soon as they understood the Kisan movement spread like a prairie fire. They were not demoralised like us and they would ne'ther be cowed down nor frightened by the difficulties in their way. His only fear was that they might be led astray by mischievous persons. He was strongly opposed to all violence, but even if the Kisans were led into occasional violence he would be ever proud of their manliness and their staightforwardness. Violence was bad, but it was better than cowardice and faint-heartedness.

ENGLISH—THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

VERNACULAR INADMISSIBLE IN COUNCIL,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

A Mahomedan member of the Bengal Legislative Council has given a notice in the Bengali language of a resolution which he will move and several questions he will ask at the first session of the Council. He has been informed that the rules of business lay it down that English shall be the official language and therefore the notices given by him are inadmissible.

A new rule has been added to the Bengal Legislative Council rules, saying it is not right for members to give publicity to questions and resolutions unless they have been published in the list of business.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS EXAMINED.

ACCOUNTS MADE UP FROM NON-EXISTENT PROFITS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

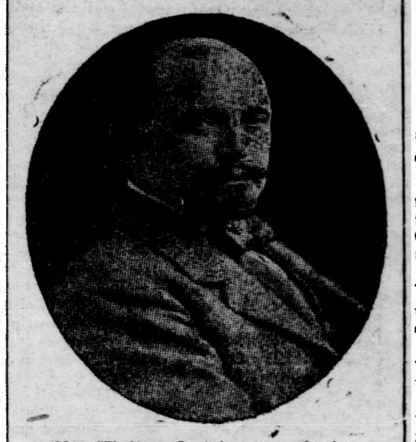
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Farrow's Bank case was resumed to-day at Guildhall. Mr. Henry Morgan, an independent accountant, giving evidence confirmed the statement made by Mr. Muir on the 19th January to the effect that he (Mr. Morgan) concluded that the assets had been inflated to conceal the losses and the losses were left on the books as good assets. Mr. Morgan stated Mr. Hart gave him the schedule showing "inner reserve" of £427,116 sterling, but refused to give him the list which should have shown the allocation of it to the individual items of debt, on the ground that the allocation was for his private information only. Mr. Morgan discovered the source of a part of that reserve. It was a part of the application of half a million sterling debited to Mr. Read and others and coming into the balance sheet of June 30th, 1920.

THE SMALL ARMS INVESTMENTS.

Replying to Mr. Riche on November 18th, Crotch denied that he owed the

Mr. Thomas Farrow, Managing Director.



Mr. Walter Crotch, one of the Chief Directors.

Bank anything like a hundred and eighty to two hundred thousand sterling. Questioned by Mr. Morgan, Crotch then denied owing fifty thousand sterling in respect of forty thousand thirty-shilling shares in the Company called the United Small Arms, Limited, owned by the Bank. Crotch said that the Bank had agreed to repurchase the shares at thirty-one shillings each, but the witness had seen no document relating to repurchase of shares and he had not asked for it. He told Crotch that he had included in the total to his debt thirty-five thousand sterling standing against the name of Mrs. Janvrin in respect of thirty-five thousand one pound Small Arms shares. As neither Mr. nor Mrs. Janvrin knew anything about it, he considered Crotch was responsible. Crotch admitted, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Janvrin knew anything about it.

The Bank's balance sheet for 1920 included the Reserve Fund of £1,385 hundred sterling said to be invested in Government stocks. Up to June 28th, the Bank had not held that quantity of stocks, but on June 30th they bought Government stocks totalling £67,671 sterling, of which they owed sixty-thousand sterling. Those stocks were all sold early in July at a small loss. When Mr. Morgan saw Hart on November 10th Hart said he was prepared to vouch for the accuracy of everything appearing in the books and considered that the person keeping the books was better able to verify and correct them than an outside auditor.

DEFICIENCY IN PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Replying to the witness on November 18th Crotch said in early years there had been deficiency on the Profit and Loss account and that they had valued up certain assets to make it good. They thought that something would turn up to justify the inflation. This had not occurred and the inflation which was small in the early years subsequently became much bigger.

Elliott, the accountant recalled said he was unable to find any documents showing the resale of shares to the Farrow's bank.

Mrs. Janvrin said she knew nothing about the transaction in 1918 bank books in respect of thirty-five thousand Small Arms shares. She did not owe the bank anything and the signature on the piece of paper was not her handwriting.

Mr. Janvrin, an ex-director of Farrow's bank, said he knew nothing about the transaction for sale of these shares to his wife. He thought the signature mentioned was his handwriting but the rest of the paper looked like Crotch's writing. When he wrote his wife's name on the paper there was no other writing on it. He thought Farrow asked him to write his wife's name on the paper, so that certain Small Arms shares for which he had asked to be nominee should go in his wife's name, but nothing came of his suggestion and he never authorised, Farrow or anybody else to put the Small Arms shares into h's wife's name.

Mr. Janvrin continuing said he first knew his wife's name stood on the books at the bank as a debtor for thirty-five thousand sterling in November last. Mr. Wells told him about it and the witness spoke to Crotch who said that it was a mistake which would be righted. Subsequently he heard it had been righted.

INFLATION OF ASSETS.

Sir Laurence Halsey, accountant, said besides the loss of over a million sterling on trading in twelve years there were also losses on bad debts and depreciation of investments, losses from 1909 to 1920 were not shown on the balance sheets which showed profits for each year by writing up the assets. From June 30th 1908 to June 30th 1920 the total assets which had been written up amounted to £2.371 thousand sterling including half a million debited to the Nonita Company. The corrections on the books were not justified. Sir Laurence Halsey showed that the accretions in regard to one company had been reached by the inflation of the shareholdings and the reckoning of the profits on them which never realised. The 1912 balance sheet showed in reserve twenty-five thousand sterling consols which had not existed. All the additions since 1909 to the Reserve Fund, then possibly about five thousand sterling, were from non-existent profits

ALLIES IN CONFERENCE

EXPERTS TO DRAW UP MEASURES

TO SECURE COMPLETE EXECUTION OF TREATY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 26.

Paris.—A communique states that this afternoon's meeting lasted three hours. The Conference decided that the naval, military and air experts should meet tomorrow under the Chairmanship of Marshal Foch to draw up measures which remain to be taken by Germany to secure complete execution of the Treaty with regard to disarmament. These will be reported to the Conference.

To-morrow's sitting will be devoted to investigation of the conditions in Austria and thereafter to the affairs of Greece and the East.

DIFFERENCE OVER DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

M. BRIAND OPPOSED TO BRITISH PROPOSAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 26.

Paris.—The participants in the Conference are reticent but the opening meeting apparently accomplished less than was hoped. It seems that the British favoured consultation with the Germans before confronting the latter with the final disarmament decisions but M. Briand opposed this. The other delegates suggested a compromise urging immediate determination of policy but permitting the Germans to state their views with regard to the methods for carrying out that policy. It is generally considered that the last-named will most likely be the course to be adopted.

To-morrow's agenda includes economic reconstruction of Austria and in this connection the French have prepared a scheme upon which the highest hopes for a favourable agreement are based.

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES QUITE CONTENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

Messages from French sources indicate that the French representatives are quite content with the progress made on the disarmament question. The opinion prevails that the allied note will grant extension of two or three months of time, within which Germany must conform to the disarmament undertakings.

THE MANDVI INCIDENT.

POLICE ZOOLUM vs. PUBLICE SELF-RESPECT.

Arising out of a very trivial affair the Mandvi incident has assumed very serious proportions. Two small Europeans boys shot at inoffensive birds in a locality where the religious feelings of the greater portion of the inhabitants are bound to be hurt by such an occurrence. Those, therefore, who gathered about the offending boys naturally felt like repremanding them and inculcating in them a timely lesson in civics. The affair would have passed off with nothing more than a warning not to repeat the offence if some one had not considered that the boys were in physical danger, and so marched them to the Police station for better protection. No one alleges that the boys were actually hurt; no on can point to any act which might fairly give rise to such an apprehension. The crowd, which, later on, gathered round the chowki, seems to have been at first as inoffensive as could be desired. No one can say precisely who started stone-throwing and when? Probably it was nothing but the occupation for an idle moment of a thoughtless youth. But it was enough. The authorities took alarm. They telephoned for re-inforcements. The Commissioner of Police even then seems to have suggested that the matter was not one for Police intervention, but rather for the leaders of the people to take in hand. Evidently the crowd would not listen to such of the prominent citizens as were present. Possibly some of the officers lost their head. In any case a posse of constables, sowars and even the Fire Brigade men marched to the scene; and, presumably under orders from the superior officers present, began to clear the streets by a free use of the baton. The Police, seemingly, emulated the crowd in a feeling of irresponsibility; and several people it is reported, who were not in the crowd, who had not thrown stones, who were not aware of the riot were effectively, reminded that, if they like, the Police can still take liberties with the most respectable of the merchants and other citizens of the locality.

After this the trivial origin of the affray was utterly obscured. It became a question between police excesses and people's sense of self-respect. In this instance the Police took part not, it must be remembered, to protect one section of the people from the fury of another, but to defend themselves. Granting that there was a hostile crowd,—and it is largely an admission if the character and reputation for peacefulness of this locality is taken into account—granting that the crowd had proved unamenable to the exhortations of their leaders, it may be doubted if the leaders had sufficient opportunity and facilities to prevail upon the crowd,—it may still be questioned if the authorities were justified in using force at all for dispersing the crowd. The mere presence at the chowki of the reinforcements would have sufficed to impress the crowd. Even admitting that some force was inevitable, a free, indiscriminate use of the baton, irrespective of whether the persons hurt were actual offenders or not, is a matter which, before such an order is given by a responsible officer, ought to have been well weighed. The present writer has no desire to embitter further the relations between the Police and the public; but, one fears, the Police in this country are only too apt to fancy serious danger by magnifying trivial occurrences to serve as screen for their own excesses. And, finally, admitting for the sake of argument in this case, that it was impossible to discriminate and that the baton had to be employed, it cannot but be objected to that the Police should have; as report says, assaulted unoffending shop-keepers and their customers who had absolutely no connection with the affray. It seems a blind fury of revenge, and not a righteous sense of indignation of the guardians of public peace at the actual or threat ned breach of the public peace. It is easy to understand that if the least in us is once aroused the application of the curb would be extremely difficult. But wherein, then would be the superiority of men habitually accustomed to discipline, to suppressing their personal feelings in deference to the orders they receive,—orders, which, presumably have been given in consideration of the general good,—if they would not control themselves and better than an unruly crowd A crowd is a crowd because it is undisciplined, unaccustomed to act in concert, unable to have a common will. A Police force is regarded as the mainstay for the protection of the life and property of the citizens because it is disciplined, because it is accustomed to act in unison, because it has a common will as testined by the obedience to the orders received. It is, therefore; the poorest defence to urge that human nature is just the same in the individuals of a crowd as in the members of a Police force, and that if you once arouse them, there would be no controlling their beastly instincts. Security of life and property would be impossible if such a doctrine were allowed even for a moment to defend the Police excesses for then the excuse for the protectors to turn pillagers would be as handy as it would be abundant.

In the particular instance, it must be admitted; the responsible authorities have perceived their error, and hasten to make the "Amende Honorable" by withdrawing the prosecutions against these of the crowd who had been arrested by promising to punish such of the Police offenders against whom adequate evidence can be adduced, and by agreeing to the necessity of precautions being adopted to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate

(Continued on next page.)

MR. CHURCHILL TO VISIT MESPOT.

FOR FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE.

BASRA ONLY TO BE GARRISONED WITH BRITISH TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

Mr. Churchill returned yesterday from a holiday in the south of France and to-day he will interview Lord Milner. The "Daily Mail's" political correspondent learns that immediately upon assuming control of the Colonial Office, presumably at the end of the month, Mr. Churchill will visit Mesopotamia and give Parliament his views from first-hand knowledge. The correspondent understands that Mr. Churchill is of opinion that the only part of Mesopotamia, which should be garrisoned with British troops, is Basra and in view of the pressing need for economy this policy will probably prevail.

FUND FOR BOYSCOUTS.

PRINCE OF WALES' APPEAL RAISES £30,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

In response to the Prince of Wales' appeal on behalf of the boy scouts the sum of £30,000 has already been raised.

PETROL EXPLOSION AT MEMPHIS.

OUTBREAK OF A SERIOUS FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

A message from Memphis states it is believed that over a score of people have been killed and many injured in the explosion of a big petrol tank car which threw the flaming oil over the houses of the negroes starting a serious fire. Many occupants of the houses are missing. The accident is said to have been caused by a spark from a workman's chisel.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR RHODESIA.

EARLY GRANT URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 26.

Cape Town.—Mr. Coghlan, Chairman of the Rhodesian Legislative Council replying to Lord Milner's memorandum requests self-government at the earliest possible moment not waiting until 1923.

MR. B. P. WADIA.

VIEWS ON ARYAN DHARMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Mr. B. P. Wadia has written a letter to the Joint Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, withdrawing himself from the Committee. He feels that the choice made by the Congress is fatal, not only to their country's interests, but what to him is infinitely more important to the progress of civilisation. As Aryans their Dharma was to take their legitimate share in building up the necessary political institutions in and through which the political powers and wisdom of Aryans might manifest. It was their religious duty so to mould their country's political destiny that it did not jeopardise the progress of Aryan culture. Though full of blunders and even crimes many nations belonging to Aryan race had inherent in them forces of good and healthy construction.

UNION OF EAST AND WEST.

He is not convinced that the British were beyond redemption, while he is convinced that they can influence them for the better and in return be benefited by the contact. Therefore not only the possibility of a union between these countries, but the certainty thereof in their political programme was, in his opinion, essential.

CABLE ITEMS.

Murphy's execution has been postponed until February 2nd in consequence of the hearing of the appeal not being terminated.

A Melbourne message says that at the mass meetings of the stewards at Sydney and Brisbane it was decided to resume work.

The new Dutch air service begins on April 1st. It will cater for passenger and goods traffic and will involve a regular service between Amsterdam and Rotterdam to Brussels, Paris and London, Amsterdam to Bremen and Hamburg also Hamburg to Copenhagen.

BOLSHEVIKS LEAVE RESHT.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE ENZELI.

SIPAHDAR FORMING FRESH PERSIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 26.

"The Times" learns from Teheran that it is reported from Resht that the Bolsheviks have left Resht and are preparing to evacuate Enzeli.

The Persian representative at Moscow has telegraphed to the Persian Government to send a Governor to Enzeli as soon as the agreement between the Persians and the Bolsheviks is signed. The Bolsheviks will then evacuate and pay compensation for the damage.

Sipahdar is forming a fresh cabinet.

PAN-ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AT SIVAS.

SCHEME FOR CO-ORDINATION OF ALL MOSLEM STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 26.

"The Times" correspondent at Constantinople states that at the beginning of January a pan-Islamic Conference was held in the Sivas presidency for the purpose of drafting a scheme for co-ordination of all the Moslem states and communities with a view to creating an Islamic union.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION.

CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 26.

Brussels.—At a meeting of the International Shipping Federation British delegates, Mr. Havelock Wilson and Mr. Cuthbert Laws representing the seamen and the shipowners respectively, to-day discussed the eight hour day. This meeting is significant because it is the first time in the history of labour that two international organisations of the employers and the employed have met to discuss the terms of agreement relating to labour conditions. It is possible that the Conference will not arrive at any binding conclusions as a number of organisations of shipowners and seafarers are not represented. This will render the calling of a further Conference necessary. The main object of the two parties at present is to solve the difficulties which prevented the International Labour Conference held at Genoa last year from arriving at a draft convention for submission to the parliaments.

LEIGSLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MORE QUESTIONS

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 25.

Mr. Shaik Abdul Majid of Delhi, a member of the Legislative Assembly a local confectioner) has given notice of four questions which he will ask in the Assembly.

Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if it is not a fact that the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 was passed as a piece of special legislature to deal with the anarchical organizations having for their object the attainment of their political ends by assasination as an equal to the agitation on the partition of Bengal. (b) If so has the local Government of Delhi province. any information in its possession showing the existence of any such organization to justify the application of the part 2 of the said Act to the province of Delhi?

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Select Committee's report on what is popularly called the second Rowlatt Bill?

Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that at the time of creation of the new province at Delhi the Government of India had entered into a contract with the Punjab Government to take members of the Punjab commission and the provincial Civil Service for the appointment in the Delhi province for five years only.

That the term of five years having expired if the Government intends now to officer the Delhi province with members of Civil Service of any other more advanced province.

Will the Government be pleased to state (a) the quantity of foreign sugar imported in India during the period commencing from 1st January, 1920 to the 31st December 1920? (b) the quantity of sugar produced in India during the abovesaid period (c) the quantity of ghee exported to Mesopotamia and other places during the above period (d) the total quantity of wheat produced in India during the above period and the quantity exported abroad.

"COME OUT, WHATEVER HAPPENS!"

(Continued from previous page.)

dressing the students he expressed appreciation of the work undertaken by Principal Lalchand and his colleages. He exhorted the boys to keep alive Tilak's memory, whose worth and work symbolized the school, by sacrificing riches and all for the Motherland.

Qazi Khudabakhsh, thanking him, said the Tilakalya aims not merely at producing literate parasites but at turning out young men able to earn, but small handicrafts, an honourable living and with it possessing literacy and mentality of freedom and honour. Principal Cousins declared Government universities hopeless and affirmed that the types of institutions represented by his College and the Tilakalya substantially stood for the common object.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Jan. 24.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held last evening, Mr. Majli presiding. Resolutions congratulating Mr. Das and the Calcutta students upon their magnificent sacrifice was adopted. Speeches were delivered by Moulvi Kutbuddin, and Messrs. Karguppi and Gokhale. Some students have withdrawn and a teacher from the George School has announced his resignation.

Mr. Galgi, merchant has promised a monthly donation of two hundred rupees for national work. A national school named Tilak Vidyalaya has been already started and about fifty students are attending it. Six graduates are working in the school wholetime.

Great enthusiasm prevails.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AT SOMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)
SOMAN, Jan. 26.

Two national schools were opened here to-day. About fifty inlistments were registered and annual donations amounting to Rs. 700 were promised on the spot. The Government school is severely affected and the aided schools are closed.

MR. PATEL AND NATIONAL EDUCATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just read in to-day's "Times of India" and "Chronicle" a report of Mr. Patel's speech at a students' meeting, held yesterday, in which he is reported to have stated to the students, *inter alia*, that they should stop receiving National Education, and for nine months they should close their books and join in obtaining swaraj. The "Times of India" version goes on to say "the meaning, as he (Mr. Patel) knew, of the Congress Resolution is not to give them education on the national lines x x x x. If students were to join national schools he did not believe they would get Swaraj even in twelve months. Personally he did not believe in National Education, etc., etc."

I am not sure if the above is a correct reproduction of what Mr. Patel actually said, for I find the "Bombay Chronicle" version somewhat different. But if the "Times of India" version is correct, then I have to say that it represent Mr. Patel's personal view, which I have no doubt Mr. Patel must have taken care to make clear. So far as I am aware this view is not shared by many Nationalists, some of whom have been giving me their entire co-operation in framing a constructive programme of National Education, by starting, without delay, a well-equipped College in Bombay, where the students who wish to continue their studies in national institutions may have proper facilities given to them, in no way inferior to those provided in Government or aided institutions. The work on which some of us are engaged at present is this constructive part of the programme, arising out of the principle of self, reliance, which is as important a feature of the present agitation, as the principle of protest. It is obvious that in a large movement, having varied aspects of method and principle, a diversity of opinion must exist, as e.g. in the Labour Party in England. But the best way to avoid the precipitation of such diversity is to let each man work on his own programme, without coming into conflict with others.

This is an obvious principle, but I thought it was necessary to clear the position, as inquiries have been made of me by some persons who wish to assist our scheme. I am anxious that Mr. Patel's view should not cause any misconception in the minds of those, who may be inclined to help our educational effort on its own merits.—Yours, etc.,

399, Thakurdwar, Bombay, Jan. 26.
M. R. JAYAKAR.

DE LA HEY CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The case in which the administrator of the late Mr. De La Hey sued the zemindars of Kadambur and Singapatty for damages in connection with Newington murder, came for hearing again to-day, at the High Court. Both defendants are miners, the first being a ward under the Court of Wards, Madras. The plaintiff's vakil stated that he had taken the judge's summons relating to the zemindar of Singapatty, which will be served on his father and he will have to come and give answer, either consenting or refusing to be the guardian. The counsel wanted that the summons served on the father must be returnable in one month, notice of the judges' summons was issued returnable on Monday week.

"HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE"!

"RANGOON GAZETTE" ON MR. GANDHI'S VISIT TO BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 26.

The "Rangoon Gazette" publishes a letter protesting against the projected visit of Mr. Gandhi to Burma as highly undesirable. The letter adds: "To allow Mr. Gandhi to come now is like putting a match to gunpowder and I really think those in authority must be insane if they allow it."

IMPERIAL BANK.

FACILITIES TO PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 26.

The following communique is issued:—

It is announced for general information that the Government of India is entering into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India, according to which the Bank will give ample facilities to the public for the transfer of money between places where there is a local head office or branch of the bank at rates not exceeding such rates as the Controller of Currency may by special or general direction approve. The issue by Government of Currency Transfers and Supply Bills to the public between such places will, therefore cease with effect from the 1st February, 1921. The present arrangements for the issue of these transfers between the treasuries at places where there is not a local head office or branch of the Bank and between such a treasury and a place where there is a local head office or branch of the bank will continue.

(2) At present the rates for transfers between currency offices and between treasuries in the same province vary from one to two annas, while the rates for transfers between a treasury in one province and a currency office or treasury in another province vary from two to four annas. The inauguration of the Imperial Bank of India has afforded an opportunity for a reconsideration of these rates and in order to facilitate the movement of money it has been decided to adopt the rates shown below:—

(3) The maximum rates for Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued by the bank will be uniform throughout India and Burma—*viz* for amounts of Rs. 10,000 and over one anna per cent, for amounts of Rs 1,000 and above but less than Rs 10,000, 2 annas per cent. and for amounts less than Rs. 1,000 the rates will be at the discretion of the Bank. These rates will be liable to alteration at the discretion of the Controller of the Currency.

(4) The issue of Transfers by the Bank at or below these rates will be subject to the following conditions:—(a) No transfer will be issued until the cost thereof has been paid, (b) all transfers will be payable in legal tender currency in notes or rupees at the convenience of the officer making payment, in other words, the payee will have no right to demand payment in any particular form of currency though in practice his requirements will be met as far as possible, (c) in the case of Telegraphic Transfers the telegraphic charges will be paid by the remitter.

(5) The maximum rates laid down above for the Imperial Bank of India will be the rates for Currency Transfers and Supply Bills issued at or on Government treasuries at places where there is no branch of the Bank except treasuries outside India and Burma. No Currency Transfer or Supply Bill for an amount less than Rs. 1,000 will be issued but the rates for amounts of Rs. 1,000 and above will be those shown in pararaph 3. The above full particulars regarding the conditions in currency transfers and supply bills are issued and can be obtained from the office of any Deputy Controller of Currency.

"UNTOUCHABILITY MUST CEASE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BROACH, Jan. 25.

At the conference of untouchables held at Kavitha, the chairman of the Reception Committee declared that members of the untouchable communities would not cooperate with Hindus if the latter were going to observe unfouchability.

The office of the All-India Congress Commitee has been removed to Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

The Burma deputation have expressed the desire that the reception on its arrival should be private and the proposed further demonstration is therefore cancelled.

On Tuesday night a very big meeting of the Bhils was held at Jalod in the Dohad Taluka, more than 2,000 Bhils of nearly 25 villages attended. Messrs. Sukhdev and Waman Mukadam addressed them on "Forced Labour" and the habit of drinking. The audience seemed to be much impressed. It is expected that a very large number of Bhills will attend the Bhill Conference to be held at Dohad, on the 6th Feb. under the presidency of Mr. Valabbhai Patel.

Burma Para Rubber after payment of an interim dividend of ten per cent. carries Rs. 979 forward. The directors state that had they anticipated the later trend of the rubber market such a large interim dividend would not have been paid last April. They refer to the opinion of the trade authorities that the present market conditions are not likely to continue and indicate a policy of cutting out all save absolutely essential expenditure.

THE MANDVI INCIDENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

cause of action. We would only add that the concessions seem to have come too late to arrest a wave of high indignation among the Mandvi public. Had the Police Commissioner gone down to Mandvi in person on the Sunday afternoon, perhaps the fracas would not have occurred at all, as he might have prevented rash orders being issued. Perhaps, if he had himself made those promises on the Sunday evening, rather than give them the air of a bargain which must necessarily appear when they are given to citizens who took upon themselves to make a representation to him, feelings could not have been raised to this pitch of excitement. As it is, it is to be trusted that the bad blood raised by the affair ends here.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of Bombay merchants was held, on monday, afternoon at the Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Mahajanwadi, at Mandvi; Bombay, to give expression to indignation that prevailed among the Hindu residents of the city owing to the fracas that took place at Mandvi on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Lalji.

Mr. Lalji at the outset delivered his presidental speech which has already appeared in our issue of Tuesday last.

Mr. W. T. Halai who followed the president said that the incident that had happened the day before was deplored. The conduct of the Police was objectionable. The Indian boys who wanted to take the European lads to a Police Chowki were threatened to be arrested by the Police. Constables also joined the policemen, whereupon the merchants got excited. The fire brigades were requisitioned to disperse the crowd. Many respectable merchants called on the police officials and undertook to disperse the crowd, but their prayer was not listened to. The Police came out with lathis and belaboured the merchants who were at work in their shops. A searching enquiry must be made into this incident. Several associations in the city had sent in messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The first resolution, expressing feelings of resentment and disgust at the "highly objectionable conduct of the Police in indulging in wanton assaults on respectable merchants" was then proposed.

Mr. Naranji Dalal, who seconded the resolution, said that Non-cooperation was essential. By Non-cooperation they would prove that they could no longer tolerate such a position. Trade Unions should meet in conference and should devise steps to avoid repetition of such incidents.

Mr. Vishwamitra Kaushik supported the resolution.

EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri said he was present at the time of the incident, so he could let the meeting know the true facts. He then narrated the incident in detail and said the fracas lasted over an hour. Disgusted at it he returned to his dispensary and sometime after, on hearing some noise he came out of the dispensary and saw the Police belabouring the people. He saw that some of the merchants who were writing their account-books were also beaten by the policemen after entering the shops. About 17 men were then arrested.

Mr. Mathuradas Kanji then moved the second resolution which was to appoint a committee of members (named at the meeting,) with power to add to this number, to report on the incident.

POLICE "ZOOLUM" UNBEARABLE.

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, seconding the resolution said the police "zoolum" was unbearable. They were living now in the Non-Cooperation era, and they should seek redress properly. They did not need the help of Government.

Mr. Begraj Gupta said India would not be peaceful so long as such incidents continued to occur. They had begun the crusade of Non-Cooperation, and it was the people's duty to encourage the movement. The time for lodging protests and petitioning the Government had gone, as such protests and petitions had borne no fruit in the past.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani said it was imperative that the Committee proposed to be appointed at the meeting should place before the public a report of the facts after exploring them impartially. They did not want the Committee to wait on the authorities, as that procedure had proved a failure, besides they were non-cooperating with Government. If the Police desired, they could publish their own report separately. The Committee should place their report before the public who would judge of the true facts.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji objected to Mr. Mawji Govindji's name being added to the list of members, on the ground that one who could seek election to the Council against the will of the entire nation, was unfit to sit on a non-official committee. Mr. Mowji ultimately declared that he wanted his name to be removed from the Committee.

The President, before winding up the proceedings, advised the merchants to end the hartal the next day and to take whatever steps they thought fit after the publication of the Committee's report.

Official & Personal.

Her Excellency presided at a meeting of the Childrens' Guild of Service at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday after noon.

Their Excellencies were the Guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Graham at an Etonian Dinner at "Claremont" Malabar Hill, on Wednesday afternoon.

Under the presidency of Sir Abdur Rahim a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, when Sir A. Chaudhuri presented an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta to Sir J. C. Bose.

POLICE AND MILITARY AMBUSHED.

SCUFFLE AT NEW BIRMINGHAM.

MILITARY CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 26.

A party of the police and the military were ambushed at New Birmingham, County Tipperary to-day. The attackers were dispersed but the military casualties were two killed and six wounded.

CALCUTTA TAXI-DRIVERS' STRIKE

CONCESSIONS COVER MEN'S DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Calcutta Taxi-drivers' strike ended this evening. This morning Mr. P. Roy Choudhuri, President of the Taxi and Motor-drivers' Association, wrote a letter to Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Police, stating the demands of the strikers. Mr. Clarke, in reply, said that he had consulted Government and granted the following concessions, which covered all the men's demands:—(1) Pending the decision of the Enquiry Committee, medical examination will be required only in the case of new applicants and in their case a certificate from any registered medical practitioner will be accepted; (2) attendants will be allowed to sit on a car; (3) instructions will be issued to police officers, not to arrest drivers, except in cases where it is necessary; (4) orders suspending existing licenses will be withdrawn; and (5) the report of the Enquiry Committee will be published as promptly as possible.

IMPENDING TRAM STRIKE AT CALCUTTA.

MEN'S ULTIMATUM TO GENERAL MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Calcutta tramway drivers and conductors in their letter to the General Manager asking for redress of their grievances said that if their demands were not met by the 25th instant they would suspend work. The strike is apprehended to commence from 26th instant.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL WORKERS ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 25.

The Municipal workers employed in workshops, pumping stations, etc., have struck work to-day. They held a meeting last night when their leaders urged them not to precipitate matters by striking. The men, however, represented that they had been asking for the redress of their grievances for the last one year and more, and the only alternative left to them was to strike.

It is understood that the scavengers who struck work in the Choolai Division, have been persuaded to resume work.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 25.

The Workers' Educational Association has just been started in Madras. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, presiding over its inaugural meeting, observed that the parent association in England had done very good work in awakening the people to the real need of education, and hoped that in time to come they in India would also be able to show some good work. One of the objects of the association was to focus attention on the needs of education and its function would be merely to guide and advise and not to do anything with the creation of agencies.

Another object was to spread mass education. They would tender their advice to all agencies engaged in this work. The speaker urged that every endeavour should be made to rouse the people to a proper understanding of the value of education and he would request young India not to reject help from whatever source it might come. He would advise them not to stay away from schools run by foreign agencies as they would otherwise have to go without education.

MAHARAJA'S MILL STRIKE ENDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

The strike at the Maharaja's Mills, Bangalore City, has ended in the men returning to work unconditionally.

"DON'T BE SLAVES AND JOB HUNTERS."

BE TRUE NATIONAL WORKERS.

LALAJI'S ADVICE TO D. A. V. COLLEGE STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

GUJRANWALLA, Jan. 25.

According to their decision of yesterday some 500 students of the D. A. V. College came here to-day some by train, some by motor lorries and some on bicycles, and held a meeting in the big open space near the railway station. A large number of the people from the city, including students of the local Khalsa College and School, also joined the meeting, and the total number of the audience was estimated at more than five thousand.

Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Rambhuj Dutt and some other leaders from Lahore who had travelled by motor reached the meeting place at about 2 in the afternoon, where they were received by the students with shouts of "Bande Mataram," "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", and "Lala Lajpatrai-ki-Jai". The meeting opened with the singing of a "Bande Mataram" song by some students, after which Pandit Rambhuj Dutt addressed the students.

"MAKE ALL SACRIFICES."

In the course of his speech the Pandit declared they were at war with the present bureaucracy—though a bloodless and non-violent war. They should give up all superfluous work for one year. Students should give up their studies, factory-owners should close their factories, women should give up buying or using superfluous ornaments and dresses for one year. To win Swaraj within a year they should come forward and fight and make all sacrifices. Those who would die in this struggle, eternal glory would be theirs, and they would have their abode in Heaven. He appealed to students to give up their studies at once and join the national movement to win Swaraj for their country.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Lala Lajpatrai, who, on rising, received a tremendous ovation, said they had to come all the way from Lahore to Gujranwala because the Punjab Government would not allow him and others to address them in Lahore owing to the Seditious Meetings Act. Their faith in cooperation with Government was gone for ever. They had tried all methods of coöperation but it failed and had been compelled at last adopt the weapon of Non-Cooperation. Their grievances would not be redressed until they became free in their own land as the Englishmen were free in their own. They should come forward united and sacrifice their all to win Swaraj. They had so long helped Government to rule them. They had allowed themselves to be used as tools by the Bureaucracy. They should now withdraw all cooperation from a Government which had broken pledge after pledge and were bent upon keeping them enslaved.

NON-COOPERATE WITH WHOLE HEART.

Turning to students he said he fully agreed with the Non-Cooperation resolution as passed at the Nagpur Congress, and he would, therefore, boldly and unhesitatingly ask the students to leave their colleges at once and join the Non-Cooperation movement with a whole heart. Let them show to the world that they could win Swaraj without shedding a drop of blood by following the principle of non-violence. He appealed to the D. A. V. College students to leave the College at once. As soon as they left, the College could be converted into a technical college. So long as they were inside the College the College authorities would do nothing in giving them true national education. He would be the last to see the Dayanand College ruined and destroyed as he had given 25 years of his life to build that college and had worked day and night for it. He wanted the D. A. V. College to be a truly national college and its students true national workers and not slaves and job hunters. Concluding Lajpatrai, addressing the students said: "Don't be bluffers, think and consult your conscience. Do not leave colleges unless you are absolutely determined to follow your conscience. But once you take the step do not recede".

WOMEN'S EMERGENCY TRANSPORT CORPS

ORGANISED TO MEET TAXI STRIKE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

To give relief to persons inconvenienced by the taxi strike, a women's emergency transport corps has been inaugurated under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Nursing Division for the purpose of rendering service to business men and ladies living in the suburbs of Calcutta.

ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

To-day's notice list issued by the Legislative Department contains one resolution and twelve interpellations for the Council of State and seven resolutions and 24 questions for the Legislative Assembly. Several questions and resolutions simply cover in different language many subjects that had been touched lately by other members of the Councils.

In the Assembly list Mir Asad Ali Khan asks whether in view of the strong Moslem opinion in Madras and Negapatam, Government felt the necessity of appointing a Muslim judge in the Madras High Court and if so whether they proposed to permanently appoint a Muslim successor to Sir Abdul Rahim.

Mr. T. Rangachariar questions whether the Government of India consulted the local Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal while increasing the strength of their respective Executive Councils and if so asks the Government to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Jadunath Majumdar asks the Government (1) to lay on the table a statement, showing the increase of military expenditure every year from the date of assumption of the Government of India by Queen Victoria after the mutiny of 1857; (2) to state if the Government considered it desirable that, in view of the protests of the Calcutta Vakil Bar against the heavy charges for printing and translation, all judges including those of the High Court should possess a fair knowledge of their provinces; (3) to state if the Government was making attempts to establish a stable Government among the Frontier tribes and whether Government had any settled policy in the matter.

Mr. Ali Buksh Mohamad Hussain asks the names of members in charge of Revenue in all the local Governments and Central Government, stating what previous experience and qualifications those members had for directing land revenue administration.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

In the Council of State, Sir M. Dadabhoy asks:—Is it a fact that 5 per cent. State loan of 1917 was issued at Rs. 95 for every hundred on the distinct condition that Government would maintain a sinking fund to keep up the market rate for that loan and would go on buying stock at Rs. 95 whenever the rate showed any signs of decline? If so, has this promise been redeemed and if not what steps, if any, do Government propose to take to redeem their promise? Will Government make a full statement about their policy in regard to the existing loans?

Sir M. Dadabhoy also moves that a Committee of this Council or a Joint Committee of this Council and Indian Legislative Assembly be appointed with powers to take evidence to explore the possibilities of improvement in the position of the existing Government stocks and to advise Government on the question of future loans both for State purposes and for railway and irrigation purposes. Mr. A. Maricar asks (1) whether it was proposed to call upon the local Governments to introduce land revenue legislation shortly in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee; (2) whether orders have been issued to all local Governments to follow Bengal's lead by realising all detenues and political prisoners in view of the inauguration of Reforms; (3) will Government lay on the table a statement showing the number of appointments carrying a salary of over Rs. 1,000 per mensem in the Government of India now held by different communities? In view of the poor representation of the Mohamedan community in the Government, will Government increase the number of appointments of Mahomedans in the Government of India in proportion to their population?

HYDERABAD (SIND) NEWS.

SWARAJ ASHRAMA.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Jan. 24.

The recently started national school at Hyderabad (Sind) is progressing well. The number of students has increased to 60; two students who have Non-Cooperated are working temporarily as teachers. At the end of every public meeting the appeals for members of the District Congress Committee meets with encouraging response. The number of members now exceeds 200 and is daily increasing. The appeal for the one anna fund results in a total contribution varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each day.

On Saturday a large public meeting was held at Hyderabad to congratulate Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahim, Editor of the "Alwahid" on his courageously facing prosecution for sedition and sentence of one year's imprisonment.

On Sunday there was an extraordinarily big meeting of parents and students, Mr. Hassamal presiding. Dr. Choithram in an impassional speech appealed for sacrifice for liberation of the Motherland. The President invited persons who were opposed to the item of education to speak. One Mahomedan student came forward and said our own leaders were the products of the present education and that under our own ministers things would further improve. He was given a courteous hearing. Prof. Ghourhyam answered the arguments of the students and in the course of his speech asked the parents to choose between national self-respect and temporary suspension of the education of their children.

The Congress Committee has decided to open a Tilak Swaraja Ashrama to maintain 10 workers for the time being.

THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR 1919-20.

The following are extracts from the report of the Seva Sadan for 1919-1920.

The object of the Seva Sadan is to bring together ladies of different communities who wish to be helpful to their less fortune sisters and to train these latter up so that they in their turn might be helpful to others.

The main work of the Seva Sadan is the rendering of social, medical and educational help to poor Indian women and children irrespective of caste or creed consideration. It is satisfactory to note that during the year under review there has been solid and substantial increase and improvement all round.

The Institution has to depend mainly upon the charity of the public and we have great pleasure in recording that the request for help was readily complied with. Among the chief donors may be mentioned the names of H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor, Wadia Charities Trustees, the Trustees of Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities, the Executors of late Sir R. J. Tata, Bai Jerbai N. Wadia, the Western India Turf Club, Mr. A. H. Mama, Mr. V. B. Shirolkar, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Bai Hirabai J. N. Petit and other donations through Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod, Mrs. J. B. Petit and the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SADAN.

The following departments of work are maintained:—

Home for the Homeless; Industrial classes; Free dispensary; Ashrams (Training Homes); Educational classes; Marathi Normal and Home classes; Social activities, including

Hospital visiting and distributing fruits, flowers, clothes, sweets and other articles needed by indigent patients.

Visiting the quarters of the poor and giving necessary relief to women, especially to those in confinement. This year much work was not done in this line.

Feeding of poor and underfed school children. The total number of children daily fed was 259 (95 Parsis, 109 Hindus, and 55 Mahomedans) selected from five different schools of Bombay. We have been often pressed to increase this number and take up more schools, but on account of the limited funds at our disposal and lack of sufficient workers we regret we have been unable to do so.

The auxiliary Fund for Social Work: About Rs. 300 were spent in giving emergency help to poor families, milk and nutrients to poor ailing women and other minor help to our poor pupils such as books, stationery, spectacles and Railway Season Tickets to enable them to attend our classes.

MARATHI HOME CLASSES.

These classes are opened at Sandhurst Road for Deccani Hindu ladies and are primarily meant for grown-up married women who cannot attend ordinary schools on aciount of social barriers. The hours of instruction are specially chosen to suit their convenience and they meet from 12-30 to 4 p.m. The total number of women at present is 60. The total expenditure per month is Rs. 155 and the fees recovered Rs. 27. In all there are 10 classes: 4 Marathi and 6 English. Besides Marathi and English, instructions in Gita, First Aid, cutting, sewing, singing, arithmetic, history and geography are also given. The object of these classes is to make these women not only useful to themselves at home but also to be useful to society at large. Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, one of our Vice-Presidents takes great interest in and supervises these classes for which we are very grateful to her.

MARATHI NORMAL CLASSES.

These classes were started in 1914 to train up women for the teachers' profession in Bombay and thus to supply a long felt want in this city. There are altogether four classes at present. Second year, First year, Preparatory and Fifth Standard. In the last class are admitted those who have studied up to the 4th standard Marathi and who wish to prosecute their studies for the Training College Examinations.

The number of students in each of the four classes being as under:—4 in the 2nd year, 27 in the 1st year, 34 in the Preparatory, and 22 in standard V. Of these 87, 44 are working as teachers in the Municipal Schools, 3 in Missionary Schools and 3 in private schools. The income realised by way of fees is about Rs. 72 per month while the average expenditure exceeds Rs. 250.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

In this home are received and maintained destitute women and children who have no home. They are educated and trained up in some crafts which would be useful to them in after life. The number of inmates has to be restricted to thirty on account of the very limited accommodation at our disposal. The total number of inmates at the end of the year was 23, of whom four were grown up women, 4 boys and 15 girls. There were six new admissions during the year. Fourteen children receive regular school education. The women have to do household work in the morning and in the afternoon they are taught sewing, reading and writing. All the inmates have regular morning and evening prayers and are supervised by an elderly matron.

CUTTING AND SEWING.

In connection with this department there is a Work Room for poor grown up women and girls. No fees are charged for the instructions given to them. Our object is to teach poor women to earn an honest livelihood by self-exertions without losing their sense of self-respect. They are first taught cutting, sewing and button-making before customers' work is entrusted to them, for which they are paid per piece. The juniors are given plain work such as hospitals' and schools, garments and the seniors more difficult such as ladies' blouses and other articles of wear. We are glad to say that these women have continued to earn up to Rs. 25 per month with about five hours' work a day. There were 44 women on the roll and the average daily attendance was 24. This class is supervised by Misses Avasia and Captain who are entitled to our very best thanks. The general education of these girls is not neglected. In addition to cutting and sowing they are given free instructions in Gujerati, English, Spinning, Drawing, Fancy work, First-Aid and other useful subjects. We are also grateful to Miss P. M. Todivalla for teaching Fancy work in this Class. Another worker gives them moral and religious instructions twice a week.

We are much indebted to Dilshad Begam for kindly continuing her help of Rs. 50 per month towards the Sewing Fund and Rs. 50 per month for the purchase of materials for Fam'ne work.

COOKERY.

This department also was continued during the year. If sufficient work is obtained for women attending this work, they are able to earn from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 per month after a short training in the Sadan in addition to one free meal. The rooms at present at our disposal are quite small for our wants and we had to continue to refuse admission to girls wishing to attend our special Cookery Class opened for the benefit of girls of well-to-do families. The fees received from this class are utilised to defray the feeding expenses of the poor women working in the above department. It is under the supervision of our senior Vice-President and we are deeply indebted to her for the great sacrifice and inconvenience thereby caused to her.

EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

These classes were continued regularly at the premises of the Institution. The number of students on the roll was 39 and the average daily attendance 25. In these classes English is taught up to standard VII and Gujarati up to Standard V. These classes are specially meant for poor and grown up women who cannot attend school but who can conveniently spare some hours to improve their general knowledge. Our best thanks are due to Miss S. P. Sethna for giving free part of her time towards the education of our women. Besides these music and drawing classes and classes in first aid and home nursing are also conducted by the Sadan.

HINDU AND PARSI ASHRAMS.

There were 20 inmates at the end of last year in the Hindu Ashram. One was married and six sent to the Baroda State General Hospital for learning nursing and midwifery. Three have left. Three having completed their education are now self-supporting. There were 8 new admissions in the year making up in all 15. Of these 15, 2 attend the St. Columba High School, 4 attend the Normal classes, two are llearning nursing and midwifery in the local hospitals, 3 attend the Home-classes and 2 do household work.

Altogether ten women are under training as nurses.

In the Parsi ashram there were 7 inmates of whom two were married at the end of the year. The remaining receive general education in English, Sewing, Cutting, Music. Drawing, etc. in the Sadan Classes; all the inmates have to do household work in the morning.

MEDICAL WORK.

Dr. Mrs. Mistri attended our Free Dispensary for poor women and children as honorary doctor till she was obliged to discontinue on account of domestic bereavement and since then we regret to say we have not yet been able to secure another voluntary lady doctor in her place. The total number of patients treated was 276.

"FOR COMPANY MANAGEMENT."

PORT TRUST CHAIRMAN'S EVIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Examined before the Indian Railway Committee to-day, Colonel H. G. Mitchell, Chairman, Port Trust, said the Trust was unanimously in favour of the company management. The carrying capacity of railways in Madras was inadequate and portions of the line should be duplicated.

THE BARBER M. L. C.

Thus the "Indian Daily News":—

"Mr. Uttam Chand, the Lahore barber, who has got himself elected into the local Legislative Coucil, is not like the ordinary Hindustani "napit" (barber) one comes across on the Calcutta roadside. He is a well-addressed gentleman with a clean "chapkan" who charges four annas or more for a shave—and what is more understands politics. Political gossip he carries from one baithkhana" (parlour) to another and the local journalists pick up enough matter from his garrulous lips for a column or more of "copy". During the Martial Law "regime" he was the uncensored bearer of gossip and news and he was in much request everywhere during those troublous days. There are many in Calcutta, who enjoyed the pleasure of his skilful manipulation of the razor and of listening to his pleasant stories. "Via tonsee" as the phrase goes. He ought to be an acquisition to the Lahore Legislature. We have got no such worthy in Bengal. But we have got grocers and "chamars" which no province has got. Premier province, Bengal!"

The Superintendent of the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, has obtained a grant of Rs. 60,000 from Government for the erection of an up-to-date operation theatre at the Hospital for which the dation-stone has been laid.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu arrived in Calcutta yesterday and was received at the Howrah station by a large number of friends.

AN EXAMPLE OF WASTE.

INDIAN OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

Under the heading "An Example of Waste," the "Times" published the following leading article in mail week:—

"We have received a copy of a publication called the Pictorial News (Taswiri Akhbar), which is understood to be issued under the auspices of the India Office. It is said to be designed for free circulation among the peoples of India. If the Government of India are paying the cost of this expensive picture sheet, then we have nothing to say, though we should have thought that India had no money to waste just now; but if its cost is being charged to the British Exchequer, then the sooner Mr. Montagu gives an explanation to the taxpayers the better. The specimen before us is handsomely printed by the intaglio process, and it bears no imprint, which appears to be a breach of regulations. The paper used is thick and costly, and its price per ream would probably surprise the British public. The pictures are an extraordinary medley. On the front page is a large view of a Highland glen, and the centre pages contain a collection of views of Edinburgh. There are illustrations of those not too inspiring buildings, the Blue-coat School at Birmingham and the Inverness Academy. On another page is a picture of an unnamed place, which is described as a "picturesque fishing village." The place is easily recognisable as Lynmouth, which is not a fishing village at all. There are photographs of Indian regiments and soldiers, though the peoples of India can see their troops for themselves. The only pictures which can possibly be classified as mild patriotic "propaganda" are photographs of the King on his racing yacht, and of one or two British airships and battleships. The captions beneath the pictures are printed in English and in various Indian vernaculars. We can conceive of no more thoroughly useless publication, and if it is distributed in large numbers the cost must be very great. Who authorised the Pictorial News, and what Department pays for it? Obviously it is the outcome of the extremely costly pictorial sheets, printed by the same process, and distributed during the war for no earthly reason, together with sackfuls of British gold, to the Beduin of Arabia Petraca and other wild men of the East. To us it looks like one of those minor heritages of waste from the war which are still to be found in every Government office."

BURMAN REFORMS.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED NEXT SESSION.

The Gallery correspondent of "India" writes, during mail week:—

On Monday the Draft Rules of the Government of India Act were further considered and Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy renewed his effort to get them made applicable to Burma. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy appealed to the supporters of the Government on their own level. Burma has deposits of oil, he said. Therefore make her a contented member of the Empire, or someone else may gain the prize. Dr. Murray formally seconded Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy's amendment.

Sir J. D. Rees doubted whether the Burmese Delegation represented the people of Burma. He acknowledged that the Burmese are one of the most educated peoples in the world, but doubted whether they could be brought within the scope of the Government of India Act until Burma had been created a Governor's Province. Referring to the situation in India, Sir J. D. Rees said that it was much improved and supported the Government in refraining from imprisoning Mr. Gandhi, since this ignoring of his propaganda had, he said, meant that his influence had decreased.

Colonel Yate opposed the extension of Government by diarchy to Burma, because it was a bad system. Burma was not India, and the right way to treat Burma was to send out a Mission similar to the Milner Mission to Egypt.

MR. MONTAGU'S VIEWS.

Mr. Montagu agreed with Sir J. D. Rees that the rules could not be applied to Burma because it is not a Governor's Province, but said that he intended to introduce a Bill next session with the object of bringing Burma into the reform scheme. Mr. Montagu also announced that he intended to propose at the beginning of next session that a Standing Committee on India should be appointed jointly with the House of Lords: nine members to sit on it from each House.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore welcomed the proposal to introduce a Special Bill, but inquired whether Burma was to be treated as an integral part of India or as a separate entity. He urged that Burma should be kept separate.

Mr. Montagu declined to enter into details. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks regretted that the Burmese were not to be left alone in their contentment (!). Commander Kenworthy withdrew his amendment and the Rules were duly passed.

There has been a big debate on the military occupation of Mesopotamia. The use of Indian troops was denounced by Mr. Ormsby-Gore (curiously on the ground of "the deep-seated racial antipathy between the Arabs and the Indians"), Mr. Alfred Short, and Mr. W. Adamson. Mr. Churchill indicated that "in addition to a force of one Indian brigade and line of communication for North Persia, the permanent garrison required for Mesopotamia should be two Indian divisions and two Indian cavalry brigades."

STORM IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

During yesterday's storm an Arab brig and several cargo boats capsized. The harbour master's department commenced raising operations.

It rained last night but the sky is clear this morning.

A "POLITICAL SANYASI."

MR. C. R. DAS'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

EXAMPLE TO BROTHER LAWYERS.

It is a matter of great gratification to us that, on his return from Nagpur, Mr. C. R. Das has thrown himself heart and soul into the Non-Cooperation movement and has renounced his large practice in obedience to the Congress mandate. The reader may not be aware that in the Dumraon case in which he was engaged and the hearing of which continued for four or five months Mr. Das used to get Rs. 45,000 a month as his fee. From this one can imagine what he used to earn as a Barrister. The sacrifice he has made in the prime of his life is immense and perhaps unparalleled in the history of the legal profession. Most of his earnings were spent in charitable and public purposes and, so far as we are aware, he has saved very little on which he may depend for his livelihood during the rest of his life. It would, we think be no exaggeration if we say that Mr. Das has become a political "sanyasi." During the last few days he has addressed several public meetings in all of which he very earnestly asked the students to come out of their schools and colleges if they had any patriotic feeling. After the special Congress in Calcutta Bengal was in sore need of an able and influential leader at the head of the non-cooperation movement. On his return from Nagpur Mr. Das has filled up the gap and has much raised himself in the estimation of his country men. He has become the object of their affectionate regard and as he is a man with a heart which seems to be second to that of none and as the people in general are altogether dissatisfied with their present lot, we fervently hope the movement which he now leads in Bengal will be crowned with success. May we hope that Mr. Das's example will prove an object lesson to those lawyers who question the practicability of renunciation of their practice on economic grounds?—"Mussalman."

A MASS MEETING AT TONK.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNJUST TAXATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The public of Tonk oppressed by unjust taxation caused by the Financial and Revenue Member of the State, petitioned to the Durbar to remove the taxes. When their petition was rejected they determined to hold a demonstration. The Hindu and Musalmans took oaths to be firm and stand shoulder to shoulder in their demands, and the latter promised not to kill cows. A complete hartal was observed throughout the State.

Everywhere much enthusiasm was evidenced. A mass meeting was held, attended by more than fifteen thousand people. Sahazzada Abdul Hafiz Khan and a few others came on behalf of the Durbar, asking the people not to hold any meeting, but the people refused to accede to such a request. Resolutions were adopted, sympathising with the aims of the Native States Conference and the Congress, asking Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders to take necessary steps to achieve their objects. They passed also a Non-Cooperation resolution.

SEPOYS REFUSE TO FIRE.

A Naib Kotwal was taking notes of the speeches. Some one asked him politely not to do so thereupon the police official insulted the people. For this he was beaten. The Sahab Bahadur could not bear this and ordered his loyal army to fire. To his chagrin and humiliation the loyal army refused to fire.

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SECRET OF SWARAJ.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The Congress resolution has rightly emphasised the importance of Swadeshi and thereanent of greater sacrifice by merchants.

India cannot be free so long as India voluntarily encourages or tolerates the economic drain which has been going on for the past century and a half. Boycott of foreign goods means no more and no less than boycott of foreign cloth. Foreign cloth constitutes the largest drain voluntarily permitted by us. It means sixty crores of rupees annually paid by us for piecegoods. If India could make a successful effort to stop that drain, she can gain Swaraj by that one act.

India was enslaved for satisfying the greed of the foreign cloth manufacturer. When the East India Company came in, we were able to manufacture all the cloth we needed, and more for export. By processes that need not be described here India has become practically wholly dependent upon foreign manufacture for her clothing.

But we ought not to be dependent. India has the ability to manufacture all her cloth if her children will work for it. Fortunately India has yet enough weavers to supplement the out-turn of her mills. The mills do not and cannot immediately manufacture all the cloth we want. The reader may not know that even at the present moment the weavers weave more cloth than the mills. But the latter weave five crore yards of fine foreign counts, equal to forty crore yards of coarser counts. The way to carry out a successful boycott of foreign cloth is to increase the out-put of yarn. And this can only be done by hand-spinning.

To bring about such a boycott, it is necessary for our merchants to stop all foreign importation, and to sell out, even at a loss all foreign cloth already stocked in India, preferably to foreign buyers. They must cease to speculate in cotton, and keep all the cotton required for home use. They must stop purchasing all foreign cotton.

The mill-owners should work their mills not for their profits but as a national trust and therefore cease to spin finer counts, and weave only for the home market.

The householder has to revise his or her ideas of fashion and, at least for the time being, suspend the use of fine garments which are not always worn to cover the body. He should train himself to see art and beauty in the spotlessly white *khaddar* and to appreciate its soft unevenness. The householder must learn to use cloth as a miser uses his horde.

And even when the householders have revised their tastes about dress, somebody will have to spin yarn for the weavers. This can only be done by every one spinning during spare hours either for love or money.

OUR SPIRITUAL WAR.

We are engaged in a spiritual war. We are not living in normal times. Normal activities are always suspended in abnormal times. And if we are out to gain Swaraj in a year's time, it means that we must concentrate upon our goal to the exclusion of everything else. I therefore venture to suggest to the students all over India to suspend their normal studies for one year and devote their time to the manufacture of yarn by hand-spinning. It will be their greatest act of service to the motherland, and their most natural contribution to the attainment of Swaraj. During the late war our rulers attempted to turn every factory into an arsenal for turning out bullets of lead. During this war of ours, I suggest every national school and college being turned into a factory for preparing cones of yarns for the nation. The students will lose nothing by the occupation: they will gain a kingdom here and hereafter.

There is a famine of cloth in India. To assist in removing this dearth is surely an act of merit. If it is sinful to use foreign yarn, it is a virtue to manufacture more Swadeshi yarn in order to enable us to cope with the want that would be created by the disuse of foreign yarn.

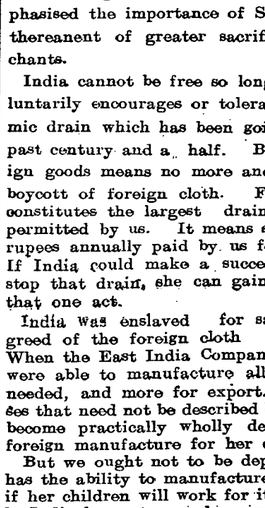
The obvious question asked would be, if it is so necessary to manufacture yarn, why not pay every poor person to do so? The answer is that hand-spinning is not, and never was a calling like weaving, carpentry, etc. Under the pre-British economy of India, spinning was an honourable and leisurely occupation for the women of India. It is difficult to revive the art among the women in the time at our disposal. But it is incredibly simple and easy for the school-goers to respond to the nation's call. Let no one decry the work as being derogatory to the dignity of man or students. It was an art confined to the women of India because the latter had more leisure. And being graceful, musical, and as it did not involve any great exertion, it had become the monopoly of women. But it is certainly as graceful for either sex as is music for instance. In hand-spinning is hidden the protection of women's virtue, the insurance against famine, and the cheapening of prices. In it is hidden the secret of Swaraj. The revival of hand-spinning is the least penance we must do for the sin of our forefathers in having succumbed to the Satanic influences of the foreign manufacturer.

The school-goers will restore hand-spinning to its respectable status. They will hasten the process of making Khaddar fashionable. For no mother, or father, worth the name will refuse to wear cloth made out of yarn spun by their children. And the scholars' practical recognition of art will compel the attention of the weavers of India. If we are to wean the Punjabi from the calling not of a soldier but of the murderer of innocent and free people of other lands, we must give back to him the occupation of weaving. The race of the peaceful Julahis of the Punjab is all but extinct. It is for the scholars of the Punjab to make it possible for the Punjabi weaver to return to his innocent calling.

SPINNING AS A DUTY.

I hope to show in a future issue how easy it is to introduce this change in the schools and how quickly, on these terms we can nationalise our schools and colleges. Everywhere the students have asked me what new things I would introduce into our nationalised schools. I have invariably told them I would certainly introduce spinning. I feel, so much more clearly than ever before that during the transition period we must devote exclusive attention to spinning and certain other things of immediate national use, so as to make up for past neglect. And the students will be better able and equipped to enter upon the new course of studies.

Do I want to put back the hand of the clock of progress? Do I want to replace the mills by hand-spinning and hand-weaving? Do I want to replace the railway by the country cart? Do I want to destroy machinery altogether? These questions have been asked by some journalists and public men. My answer is: I would not weep over the disappearance of machinery or consider it a calamity. But I have no design upon machinery as such. What I want to do at the present moment is to supplement the production of yarn, and cloth through our mills save the millions we send out of India and distribute them in our cottages. This I cannot do unless and until the nation is prepared to devote its leisure hours to hand-spinning. To that end we must adopt the methods I have ventured to suggest for popularising spinning as a duty rather than as a means of livlihood.—"Young India."



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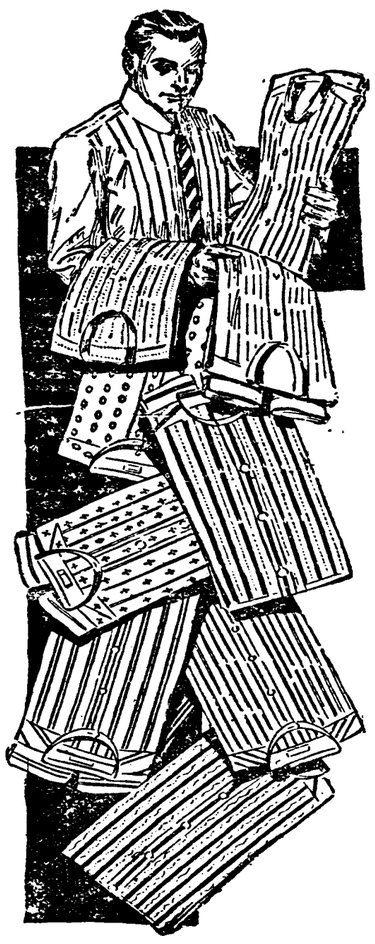

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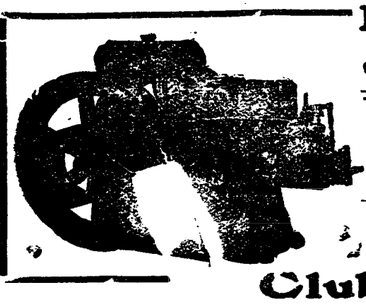

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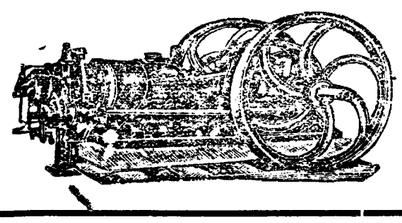

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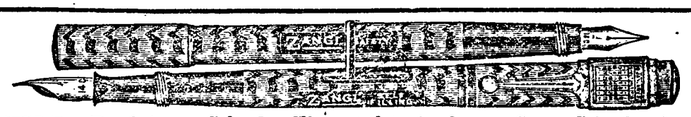

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Opinions of the Day.

Effective Safeguard.

The "Tribune":—Short of the establishment of Swaraj, which so many of us consider the only real and effective safeguard against a repetition of the horrors and atrocities of the martial law days, these suggestions, coupled with the proposal made by other members about the release of martial law prisoners, sum up the universal demand of the nation, and if statesmanship is not wholly bankrupt they should yet be given effect to, and that without any further loss of time. For hope deferred has already made the heart almost as sick as it can be and every day that passes adds sensibly to the number and proportion of what the officials regard as "irreconcibles." The first two parts of the resolution, indeed, it is not in the power of the Government to combat or reject, for, apart from their being either elementary or obvious, the Secretary of State already stands committed to them. The fourth is clearly a matter of justice, equity and commonsense, and no Government which has any regard for these primary considerations can possibly say nay to it. And as regards the third, which in a sense is the acid test of their sincerity, the only question for the Government to consider is whether the interests of a number of individual officers are to be placed above the supreme political need of the situation. It must be patent to every one who can see things in their true perspective that so long as this decisive step is not taken there is absolutely no hope of the Government winning back the heart of India.

Race Supremacy.

The "A. B. Patrika":—But, oh, England has promised to give freedom to India as soon as India has proved her fitness for self-rule! Not the voice of truth of the "White Race supremacy" is heard here. The white-man has constituted himself to be the Judge of the fitness for self-rule of the black. Here is the trouble which produces so much hate and bitterness. This camouflage, however, does no longer deceive the Indians and through the new creed the Congress has, for the first time, spoken out the truth that India will consent to remain a member of the British Empire which is falsely described now as a commonwealth of free nations, on one condition only and that is equality of status to be given to her *at once* and not at an indefinite date to be fixed by the British Government or any outside agency.

Gandhi and Bombay Students.

The "Indian Mirror":—A prophet is seldom honoured in his own country. Mr. Gandhi is idolized by half-educated and uneducated boys throughout India. But the students of Bombay, the Presidency which claims him as its own, refuse to accept his guidance. Such is *kismet*!

New Creed.

The "Independent":—Some say the change of creed is a camouflage. It is a daring perversion of facts to call it so. Where is the camouflage in knocking on the head, the idea of a permanent and immutable British connection whatever story that connection had to tell? The Congress resolution on the change of creed on the whole, is a challenge of the manhood of India to the insolence of power. It is the dawn of the emancipation from slave mentality. Henceforth a self-respecting Indian can lay his hand upon his heart and feel no pang in signing this creed and striving for its realisation.

We Must Help Ourselves.

The "Rangoon Mail":—We are fully aware that the political power of the Labour Party is limited at present and we are not among those who believe that the Party will come into power at the next election. But, we do believe, even with its present resources it can do a good deal to help the cause of the country. Surely when they could stop a war with Russia, they can do something for India's freedom. We trust and hope the British Labour will help India. But India *must help herself*. The first essential of the success of our efforts is self-help. Unless we are able to stand on our own legs, the Labour Party can do little for us. Besides the Labour Party has to attend to several other problems. It can never afford to devote itself entirely to India's cause. It is best, therefore, to be self-reliant.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Sce. and M.Bce.) in the art of Soap-making, Industrial institutions, given free advice. Consult him at:

MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road.
Bombay No. 7.

An Invaluable Remedy for

RHEUMATISM

Sciatica, Sore Throat, Neuralgia.

Pain is a visitor to every home, and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. Sloan's Liniment is the greatest pain-killer ever discovered. Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away instantly. It is really wonderful.

"Marvellous for Relieving Pain."

Mrs. W. Cook, Railway Cottages, St. John's, Woking, writes:—"Sloan's Liniment has done me more good than any other preparation I have tried. It is marvellous for relieving pain. I have never known anything to relieve pain so quickly."

"It Worked like Magic."

Mr. J. T. Harvey, 276 High Street, Glasgow, writes:—"I consider Sloan's Liniment has no equal. We have successfully used it for sprained wrists and stiff neck. It cured like magic."

Sloan's Liniment is the finest remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, and any kind of pain. It penetrates by itself—no rubbing is required.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaars.

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 4-18 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

This is the Bottle

Bovril is the only beef preparation which has been proved by an eminent British physiologist to contain body-building powers of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Therefore, insist on Bovril. Do not be put off with any substitute or colourable imitation.

BOVRIL

When the Air is oppressive

nothing is more refreshing and invigorating than LUCE'S Eau-de-Cologne sprinkled on the handkerchief or hands and sprayed about the room.

Always keep a bottle of LUCE'S by you for daily use in the bath room or sick room, at the theatre, and when visiting or travelling.

LUCE'S

ORIGINAL *Jersey*

EAU-de-COLOGNE

LUCE'S Lavender Water,
LUCE'S Exquisite Flower Perfumes,
LUCE'S Jersey Heather Perfume,
and Toilet Requisites.

FROM ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

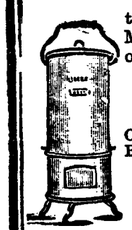
Famous since the early days of Queen Victoria.

BRITISH and BEST.

OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND ALREADY IN USE

"Ic Nic" Cooker.

(The Origina and the only genuine.)



A unique apparatus for cooking, frying, refregerating and the like purposes. Patented by Dr. I. M. Mullick, B.L., M.A., M.D. Simplest mechanism Cooks several dishes all together in one hour no attention necessary. Any fuel can be used.

Prices Rs. 12 to Rs. 55 as before.

	Small	Big	Special	Above	Spl.	B. family	Family
Ordinary Rs	13	16-8	24	35		41	45
Brass Rs.	16-8	21	32	45		51	55

Manager, IC-MIC-COOKER

P' 65 Tw. 29, *College, Street, CALCUTTA.*

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the 'Intimation,' which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a [illegible]n of years spent in assurance business."

RAJEK LAL BANNERJEE, 119-3 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An Aphrodisiac Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE)—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO Warli, Laboratory, Bombay, V.

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT.

Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Everything for the Motorist.

Regular Petrol Supply.

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

Jackel et cie Ltd.

PARIS (France).

"Jackel Cream"

(The best cream for the Hair and Head.)

"Odelux"

(The best preparation for the complexion).

We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply

To
Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,

HURRY UP

To the

Lebanon Type & Litho Works

12½ to 25 % reduction for 1 month only in all sorts of

Printing and Lithography Works

Specialist—Share Certificates, Letter Heads and Aerated Water Labels

Unique opportunity for Stationers and Canvessers

Up country Orders invited

A few Reams of Real Saunders Hand-made 3rd paper for sale at a very low rate, apply sharp.

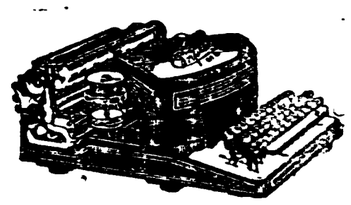
9, Bell Lane, Opp. Rajabai Tower, Fort, BOMBAY.

Remember

The "EMPIRE"

is all

BRITISH MADE.



The No. 2, Model

Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.

The Product of British Materials, British Skill & British Labour and AS SUCH must appeal to every citizen of the British Empire

Empire Typewriter Agency,

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY 1921 AND CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 26TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1921.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 5,00,000 SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH.

Above, 1,82,600 Shares have been allotted to the Vendors in full payment of the assets acquired by the Company. The Directors and their friends have subscribed for a further 1,67,400 Shares, leaving 1,50,000 Shares, for which subscriptions are now invited.

Rs. 5 ON APPLICATION AND Rs. 5 ON ALLOTMENT.

DIRECTORS.

H. R. GREAVES, Esq., *Chairman* Merchant, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay.

N. G. HUNT, Esq., Merchant, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Company, Bombay. *Chairman*, Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd.

Khan Bahadur MOHOMEDALLI ABDULKADER, Merchant, Messrs. Taher and Company, Bombay.

HUSEINBHOY ABDULLABHOY LALJEE, Esq., Merchant, 303, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Lt.-Colonel H. GRISEWOOD, Managing Director of the Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd.

H. M. MEHTA, Esq., Merchant, 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. D. PEARSON, Esq., M. Inst., C. E., Chief Engineer, Indian Construction Syndicate, Limited.

H. A. H. PAYNE, Esq., Solicitor Messrs. Payne & Company, Bombay.

MUNCHERJI FRAMJI KHAN, Esq., Merchant, Director, Central Bank of India, Bombay.

MANECKSHA N. POCHKHANAWALLA, Esq., Solicitor, Messrs. Wadia & Ghandi, Bombay.

LOWJEE MEGJI, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

SECRETARIES & TREASURERS.

Messrs. GREAVES COTTON & Co., 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSSON & Co., Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

This Company has been formed for the purposes set out in its Memorandum of Association and more particularly :—

1. To acquire the whole of the organisation and assets of the Engineering and Constructing business now trading as The Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd.
2. To act as engineers and contractors for constructing docks, harbours, railways and the execution of reclamation and hydro-electric schemes and for the development of lands and estates, the making of roads and all forms of engineering enterprise.
3. To act as builders of houses, tenements, mills, factories and all classes of private and public buildings in Bombay and throughout India.
4. To acquire and work quarries and concessions for producing stone, lime, sand and timber.
5. To manufacture and supply bricks, cement and all kinds of materials required by contractors for constructional work.

The vast schemes for the development of Bombay are now on the eve of commencement and throughtout India large programmes for important engineering works and for town planning and house building have been prepared and sanctioned.

This Company, therefore, comes into operation at an exceptionally favourable and opportune time.

The greatest care has been taken that it shall be equipped in the most efficient and up to date manner.

The entire staff and organisation of The Indian Construction Syndicate will be transferred to the Company who will thus have the benefit of the whole of their staff of Engineers with practical experience of the organisation of important works and of the most recent methods of construction and reinforced concrete work.

In order to ensure punctual delivery of materials in adequate quantities and of superior quality, the Company will acquire its own sources of supply in addition to those already purchased.

It will thus be an entirely self-contained Corporation, independent of the rise or fluctuations of prices that may result from the large demand for building materials throughout India and in an exceptionally favourable position to take a prominent part in the development of Bombay.

The Company will sell the surplus materials, not required for the contracts it has in hands, to other contractors.

The profits of the Company therefore will be from two sources :

(a) Profits from contracts for construction.

(b) Profits from the sale of materials.

The Company has entered into an Agreement to purchase from the Indian Construction Syndicate the following assets. They are all going concerns and constitute collectively a complete organisation which will enable the Company to undertake work immediately on most advantageous conditions and without any loss of time.

1. Foundry and Workshop fitted and complete with buildings, machinery and patterns and a stock of materials suitable for manufacturing all steel and iron work required for ordinary building and of supplying columns, posts, railings, angles, etc. The Workshop will also undertake all forms of adjustments and repairs for the plant and machinery owned by the Company.
2. A fleet of wooden and iron lighters and barges of the aggregate capacity of over 1,300 tons with a tug and steam launch. All these have been thoroughly overhauled and their equipment completed and renewed and are acquired with Marine Certificate for each vessel.

This fleet will be of the utmost value in conveying fuel and materials to and from the localities where the Company's factories may be situated and to where works may be in progress, and will be of assistance in rendering the Company, to a certain extent, independent of railway and other forms of transport.

An independent valuation of the Foundry and Workshop together with the barges, lighters, tug and launch has been made by Mr. F. Church, Deputy Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

3. The facilities of three wharves at Lakri Bunder and Hay Bunder for unloading and storing the Company's materials.
4. The full benefit of arrangements ensuring the regular supply of sand and ashes at advantageous prices.
5. A concession in Jaffrabad over an area of about 19 sq. miles for a period of 20 years ending on 31st May 1940 for quarrying limestone and manufacturing and exporting lime and cement.

The stone is of admirable quality for the purposes of making lime and cement and exists in almost inexhaustible quantities, and is very easily and cheaply obtained. A natural harbour is included in the concession where boats may load and unload in all states of the tide.

These lands have been worked and thoroughly tested and kilns and plant already exist which can easily be enlarged and improved.

6. The full patents for the manufacture and use in India of the process known as the Ryan Patents. All the materials for the manufacture of the blocks are available in India. Remarkable records for rapid and cheap building have been made by this process in the United Kingdom where it is being used for the construction of houses and bungalows.

The British Government have recently acquired 40 houses constructed with these patents and have asked the Patentees to undertake several large building schemes. All the materials for manufacturing the blocks are available in India and steps are being taken to secure a supply of materials for utilising the process throughout the country.

7. The full advantages and profits of contracts for building and the supply of building materials of the value of upwards of Rs. 50,00,000 with plans, drawings and designs and the benefits of arrangements for enabling work to be started immediately.
8. The whole benefits, profits and interest in certain large Engineering contracts.

The Company haveagreed to purchase the whole of the above assets and all the benefits of contracts, arrangements and concessions for Rs. 18,26,000 payable in fully paid Shares of the Company.

The Company have also agreed to purchase at cost price the new stock of contractors plant comprising Stone Crushers, Cement Mixers, Compressed Air Drills, light line and tip wagons, all of the most upto date design, together with a stock of Stores, materials and cement at cost price.

The Company will take over the staff of the Indian Construction Syndicate with their existing contracts and agreements.

Negotiations in progress for the purchase of a quarry, brickfields, and a timber concession will be also taken over by the Company.

It is the intention of the Directors to offer every encouragement to young Indian Engineers and to give facilities to students for gaining practical knowledge and experience in the works and factories of the Company.

With a view to encouraging the spirit of co-operation and co-partnership the Company will set aside each year a portion of the profits for division among the employees of the Company on terms and conditions to be decided by the Directors.

The number of Directors shall not exceed 15. The qualification for a Director other than nominated Directors, shall be the holding of at least 1,000 Shares in the Company. The remuneration of each Director shall not exceed Rs. 60 per meeting except for special services the fee for which shall be decided upon by the Directors.

Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi will act as Secretaries and Treasurers.

The Directors and their friends have agreed to subscribe between them for 1,67,400 Shares of the present issue.

No under-writing commission will be paid but the Company's Articles provide for the payment of a reasonable brokerage.

The preliminary expenses in connection with the formation of the Company are estimated not to exceed Rs. 15,000 and will be paid by the Company.

The following Agreements will be entered into :—

(a) An Agreement with the Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd., for the purchase of the launches and barges, the mining concession at Jaffrabad, a Workshop and Factory at Bombay, and Machinery and plant and the full benefit of the contracts and arrangements abovementioned at the price of Rupees 18,26,000 to be paid in fully paid up shares of the Company.

(b) An Agreement between this Company and Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., appointing them Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for a period of thirty years at a remuneration of 5% of the net annual profit of the Company and a monthly payment of Rs. 1,500.

Copies of the abovementioned Agreement as also the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the registered office of the Company during business hours.

The name and address of the Auditors is mentioned on the front page of this Prospectus.

Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. N. G. Hunt, Lt.-Colonel H. Grisewood, Mr. J. D. Pearson, the Khan Bhahadur Mohomedally Abdulkader, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne are Members of the Indian Construction Syndicate, Limited, and are interested as Members of such Company in the consideration price to be paid under contracts abovementioned, for sale of the abovementioned assets by that Syndicate to this Company. Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. N. G. Hunt are interested as partners in Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. in the contract appointing the latter Secretaries and Treasurers.

Application for Shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded to the Company's Bankers : the Bank of India, Limited, or the Central Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full. Where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment when due on shares allotted will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

The issue of Shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of Shares will be completed and ready for delivery within one year after the allotment of the Shares.

The Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the following :—

The Registered Office of the Company, 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

The Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

The Central Bank of India, Limited.

Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Bombay.

Messrs. Taher & Co., Merchants, 95, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

Dated, Bombay, the 26th day of January 1921.

THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

No.———

Capital .. .. Rs. 50,00,000.
Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- Each.

To

The Directors of

THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED or the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Bombay, the sum of Rs.———by way of deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per Share, on application for———Shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us. I/we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 5/- per Share on allotment.

Signature .....

Name in full .....

Address .....

Occupation or Description .....

Date ———1921.

THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

No.———

(BANKER'S RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION.)

RECEIVED the———day of———1921.

from———the sum of

Rupees———being a deposit of Rs. 5 per

Share on———Shares in the abovenamed Company.

Rs.———

For The BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Accountant.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.)

This form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of India, Limited, or The Central Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Marmaduke Pickthall, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay